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October 1956
Volume 2
No. 1

223

MONTANA

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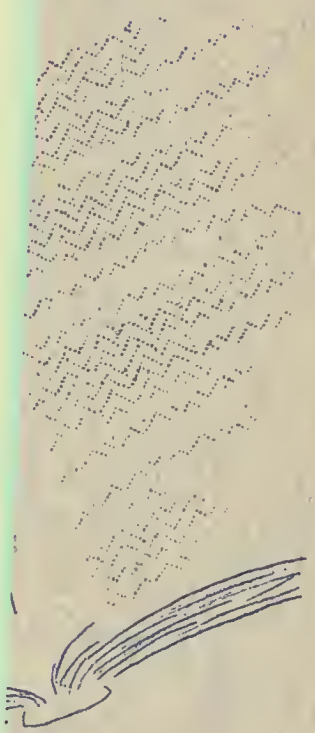

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STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION
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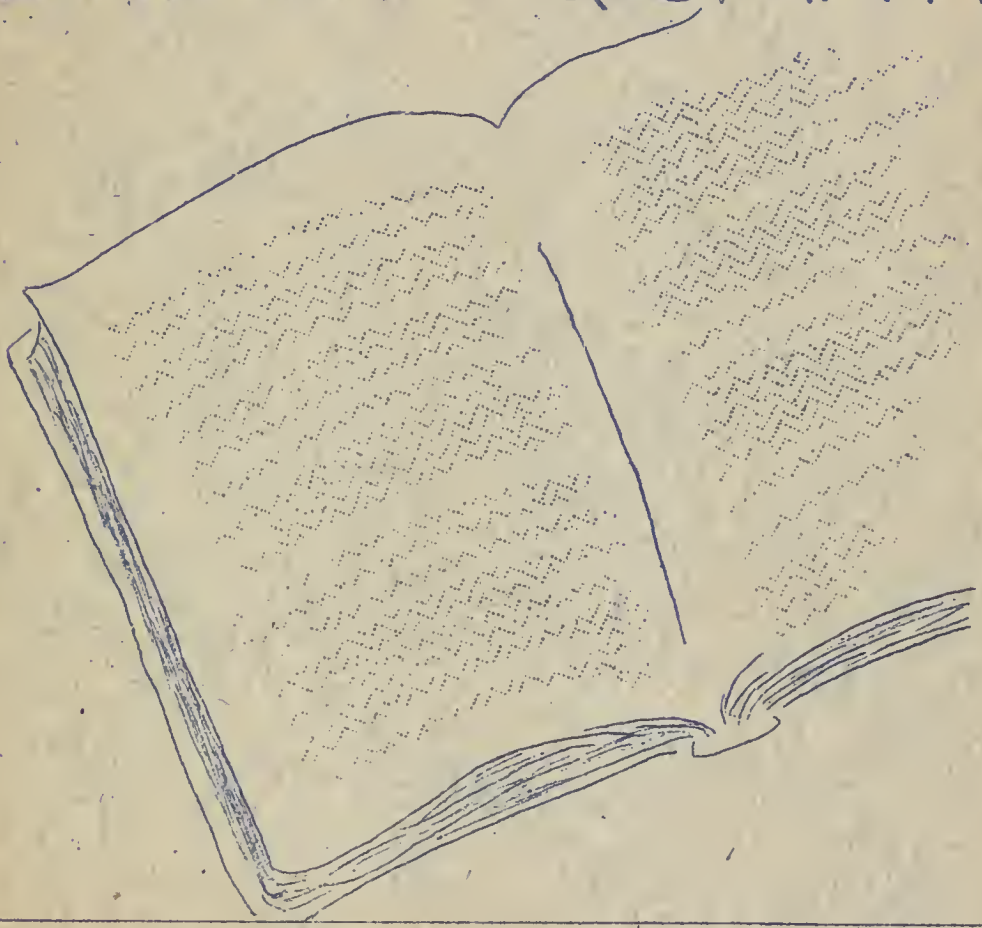
MONTANA

LIBRARY QUARTERLY



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THE MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY

Volume 2, No. 1 October 1956

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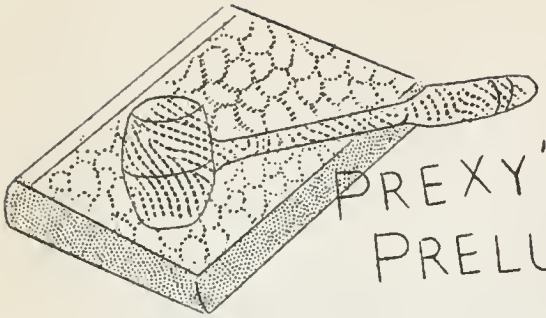


Books to People---the meaning of library service! As librarians this is our goal. Are we really working toward this goal, or are we content to take the easy way and sit as guardians of books and draw our salaries. Books to people is a challenge, are we meeting it?

Some of the answer lies in the fact that there are 143,955 people in Montana without local library service. Seventy five percent of Montana citizens have access to a local public library but less than half of these can be considered as having adequate service. Let us look at ourselves. Which category do we fall in? Are we giving adequate service? Are we going out into our communities and talking books and libraries to clubs and individuals? When we do not have a book requested, do we offer to borrow this book for the person, or are we too busy and so leave the request unfilled? Do we make our libraries as vital to the reader as the brewers make their product to the drinker?

If not, are we probably sitting back and excusing ourselves by saying we haven't enough money or time? Are we failing to take an interest in the Library Services Bill and discovering what it can do for us? Do we shy away, listening to rumors from the uninformed saying we fear Federal control instead of facing the fact that there is no Federal control. Do we inform our friends of the services available in good libraries, services we do not give, but could give with adequate support?

Two areas, Missoula and Flathead, have presented plan for combining and extending services and will be the first areas in Montana to receive benefits from the Library Services Bill. Are we submitting plans so we can benefit when additional funds become available? While waiting our turn, are we improving our service by extensive use of the State Library Extension Commission facilities? Are we making the services of the Commission vital to our local residents and thus giving good service rather than inferior?

If it were not for the State Library Extension Commission, many of us could not satisfy our patrons. The Commission always has a struggle to get funds from the legislature. Last session an increase in appropriations was given through the efforts of our Library Friends. What will the '57 legislature do for the Commission? The answer lies in us. Soon each and every librarian in the State will receive information on the budget needs and requests of the State Library Extension Commission. When this is received, each librarian will be expected to see his or her candidates for the State Legislature and request pre-election support for the Commission budget. Whether or not our libraries benefit from the Federal Services Bill, the State Library Extension Commission services are vital to us. It must be supported and we can do it. Let's build the bricks in '56!

Marjorie J. Moores

NOTE

This issue of the Quarterly is being sent to everyone who was on the membership list last year. Some have not yet paid their dues for 1956/57 and if these folks do not make their peace with our Treasurer by the time the January issue comes our, they will not receive copies. Our Treasurer is Zada Bridges, Great Falls Public Library, Great Falls, and she loves to collect dues.

* * * * * * * * *

We're on Our Way: The Library Services Act and the Commission

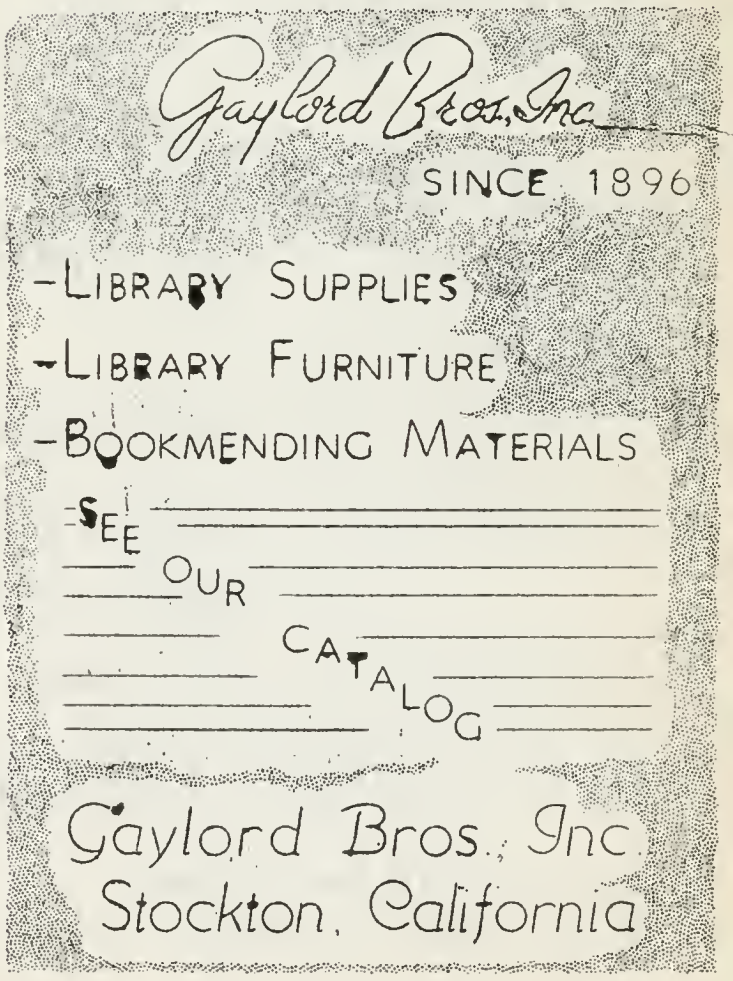
The advisory Committee to the Montana State Library Extension Commission on the Federal Services Act met in Missoula in the Commission's quarters on August 15. At that meeting, the Advisory Committee presented the proposed development plan for the state of Montana and the members of the Commission accepted the plan unanimously without question. Also at this meeting, the Commission announced that Catherine Chadwick's title was being changed from Library Consultant to Director of Library Services, for MSLEC, in order that she might have the proper authority and prestige to carry out the additional responsibilities which will be placed upon her in connection with the Montana project.

The excellent suggestion that the plan provide for federation of existing libraries, rather than a consolidation, originated with Ellen Torgrimson. In an article in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, January 1, 1952, Raymond E. Mahoney says, "Federation preserves the advantages of local libraries, adding the increased efficiency and specialization of larger units. ... Basically it is an agreement to surrender certain rights for the greater rights which they enjoy through membership in a large organized system. Duties which can be performed more efficiently and economically on a high level are specifically delegated to a higher authority for the common good."

Possibilities for expanded library service under the proposed plan are limitless. This, together with the Ford Foundation Project is a challenging and exciting event. Montana libraries have a golden opportunity to realize the ideal of good statewide library service. There is not a doubt in the world bu that Montana librarians will make the most of it.

MORE HELP FOR LIBRARIES
Ford Foundation Grant to Council on Library Resources

The Ford Foundation has just allotted a fund of $5,000,000 to the Council on Library Resources to assist in the solution of library problems in general. Its main interest is in the problems of research libraries, and through grants and direct studies it hopes to alleviate the present situation in which libraries are overwhelmed in a flood of printed information which is needed by more and more people, and which is a cause of frustration to the inundated librarians. Verner Clapp, former Chief Assistant Librarian of the Library of Congress is president of the Council. All librarians will await with interest the projects developed by this group.



Following is the text of a message from President Eisenhower to Librarians at the 75th Annual Conference of the American Library Association in Miami Beach:

"The public library symbolizes education opportunity in America but the degree to which library services are supported by a local community is highly indicative of the aspirations of the citizens who live there. Increasingly, Americans are becoming aware that support for their public libraries falls far short of fulfilling these aspirations.

I am informed that the American Library Association has conducted a study over the last two years which provides principles and practical qualitative standards by which any community can measure the adequacy of its library.I understand that the primary overall recomendation is for a virtual network of library systems covering the entire country and bringing the resources of the strongest libraries to all.

This idea carries the basic American concept of cooperation into a most important area of our national life. It should receive the immediate and careful attention of all who are interested in the general welfare of America. My best wishes go to all librarians in their efforts to give this idea factual expression.

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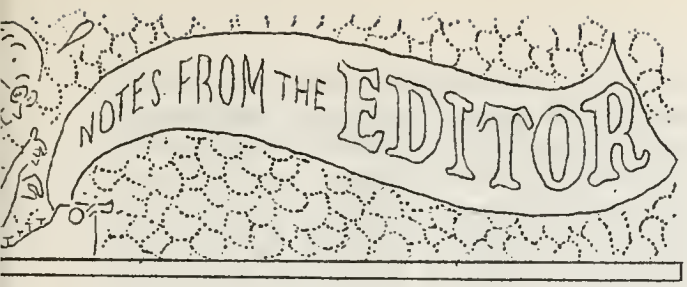

Members will notice that there are some new faces among our advertisers and that our old friends are still with us. Mrs. Longworth has done an excellent job on "selling" the Quarterly to them,and we appreciate their support. All of us can show this appreciation in a tangible way by giving them as much of our business as we can. Their products and services are excellent or we would not solicit and run their advertisements. So let us all PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

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"Bange machen gilt nicht"
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It was great fun as a child to walk through the woods of northern Wisconsin at night in summer and imagine all sorts of odd creatures in the shadows cast by the bright moon. It was fun as long as we were in a group as long as there was an adult with us whose hand we could touch in case the shadows became spooky.

Now and then some timid friend, not accustomed to using his imagination, or some smart aleck trying deliberately to frighten us with strange noises and ultra-vivid suggestions did his best to spoil our fun. For him we had a slogan "Bange machen gilt nicht" -no fair scaring. We were'nt really afraid of the shadows, we told ourselves, and exercising the imagination was good practice. So no timid soul and no smart aleck had any business scaring us. Our game was fun if it was played right.

Montana librarians,too,are taking a walk through dark woods at present. Strange shadows surround them. Shadows called "state plan"or county or regional libraries or other things that don't seem quite real. They don't seem to fit into what we know our libraries to be today. "Coming events cast their shadows before," however,so what about these shadows? A little bit spooky? Sure. And are we a little scared? Sure, more than a little bit. Especially when the timid souls and the smart alecks among us begin to tell about what will happen when-

Now instead of being scared, let's have some fun. Let's declare "Bange machen gilt nicht" and use that God-given imagination to see how and where we can improve our service to our citizens. That's what imagination is for anyhow.

First of all, let's see what is most important in the service we give.

Why, the direct service, of course, person to person, reference librarian to those who seem answers, the librarian and her counsel to the child, the youth, the man, the woman-to all those who come to her and whom she can help.

How does she help them? Through books, magazines, pamphlets. Through the printed word in whatever form it comes; through films, through music, speech and language records, through her knowledge of community agencies and activities; by every device she knows.

Now suppose some one comes to this librarian, to us, and says, "We'll help you do this job. You do the most important things, the work with the people, and we'll do whatever housekeeping tasks you ask us to do. We'll bring in the food, but you can combine it into delicious meals. We'll buy the books you request-and many, many more-but instead of your having to bother with dealers and discounts and bills and such, we'll take care of all of that for you. You just send your requests to the headquarters library and we'll take care of the rest.

"Books from the headquarters library will come to you fully cataloged, but if you wish, we can also catalog any books that your library may wish to buy for itself, and we can do it much more cheaply and economically than when it is done by every library individually. We'll mend your books for you and keep them in good repair. We can send you pictures and films and records and pamphlets and documents. We can free you from the drudgery of library housekeeping details and give you time for the real task of 'homemaking' -working with readers and books without always having the specter of book ordering, cataloging, mending binding, etc., hovering over you, waiting to be done"

If some one came to you wish such a proposition, would you turn it down? Not if you had enough imagination to see how much better work you could do for the people in your town. Aside from being free to the drudgery of library housekeeping, you would have, through constant exchange, many, many more books than your book budget can usually supply. If the captain of the volunteer fire department wants to read half a dozen books on good methods of fire fighting, you would be able to get those books for him and still not have to worry about the patron who is always asking for a new book on furniture and antiques.

Best of all, there would stand behind you, not over you, a corps of trained librarians to whom you could take your problems. These county and regional librarians would be free to come to you when you needed them. The reference librarian, for example, would take the "hard" ones, the questions you can't answer. More than that, you could probably call the headquarters library by telephone for a small long distance charge to get fast service for your patrons.

The children's librarian of the county or region would come to your library, introduce books to children, teach them how to use the library, tell them wonderful stories. Books from the county or regional headquarters would be ready for circulation when they reached your library and worn out books would be rebound or discarded, so that you would have only live, modern, readable books on your shelves, like a modern department store whose stock is always kept neat and clean.

Would you lose your job? No, of course not. The county or regional library is there to help you do a better job, not to give your job to some one else. Would your library lose its books? No, indeed, that is not necessary. Some libraries, it is true, when they join the county or regional library system, gradually get so many fresh and different books to fill the shelves that the old, dusty, worn out books belonging to the library originally are crowded out. But nobody

Who would control the library building? Why, the same people who controll it now. The local community is just as responsible under the county or regional library plan for providing a place to house the library service as it is at present. And the library board? That would work very closely with the county or regional library board and librarian to improve service still more. The board would become an interpreter, interpreting the county or regional library to the community and in turn interpreting the community to the larger library. Ask any library board of a library which has joined a new county or regional library system after a few year's experience and see whether the community isn't getting better library service. Nine times out of ten the board will agree that previously it could not do individually for its community what it is now doing by joining hands with other boards.

But what of the medium sized library with a trained staff-would a county or regional library be able to improve its services too? The more imagination such a librarian and staff have, the more often they will see ways to improve service to their patrons,and the more frequently they will call on the county or regional staff to help. Publicity, public relations, community contacts, as a location finder for reference and research materials,as a third arm to provide the community with"superior" service-these are just a few of the things for which the trained staff and the library board would use their county or regional library.

Afraid of our shadow? Afraid of the potentialities for improved services which the county or regional library plan will bring? No, definitely not. First of all, Montana librarians and trustees are working out these plans together. No one is alone in this walk through the woods of planning. Secondly, there is nothing to fear as long as the State Library extension Commission, always the best friend of the state's library service, leads the way. The Commission, like the adult of our childhood,will never allow any plan to be approved which would not better the public library service for the citizens whom we serve.

The Commission does want us to exercise our imagination now to see how vastly improved our library service can become through such a scheme of county or regional libraries. It wants us to sharpen our wits to see how the new plan can be put into action when it is finally adopted. It wants us to "sell" it to our citizens in general and to law makers and budget makers in particular. It wants us to realize how long the way will be before we realize all of our goals. However, it is the first step that counts and then - just keep on going! And have fun along the way, too! No fair scaring!

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WE'RE ALWAYS PIONEERING IN MONTANA!

Catherine S. Chadwick
Director of Library Services, SLEC

The passage of the Federal Services Bill by an unanimous vote of the Senate, and its subsequent signing by President Eisenhower bring into sharp focus the planning that will be necessary to use the$72,460.00 which will be available annually for five years as Montana's share of the funds created by the Bill. A basic $40,000.00 is allotted to each state. This basic sum will be available to the state immediately on acceptance of the state plans. Additional sums to be added from the Congress meeting in 1957 will be apportioned taking into consideration the planning of the states and the progress being made in extending and enriching service throughout the country.

Early last fall Miss Kathleen Campbell, chairman of the State Library Extension Commission, appointed a committee to study the possibilities in the use of federal aid in Montana, and to act as consultants to the SLEC. On the Committee are Ruth Longworth, librarian of the Glacier County Public Library,Cut Bank,Lesley Heathcote, Librarian of the Montana State Library Association and the chairman of the Library Development Committee of the MSLA. Mrs.Chadwick, consultant to the Commission, is the chairman of the committee, and Miss Campbell, advisor. Miss Virginia Walton,as president of MSLA and Mrs. Marjorie Moores as chairman of the Library Development Committee served this past year.

The opinion of the committee was that the natural areas of influence of the large libraries of the state should indicate regions of possible cooperation among libraries. Factors to be considered are the natural makeup of the region, homogeneity of population, trading areas, communication,transportation,and the willingness of the librarians in the area to undertake the responsibilities of planning the service and carrying it out when the funds become available. After many meetings and much correspondence and conferring with extension personnel,such as Harriette Cushman,whose long experience in the state has made her familiar with its makeup, a tentative arrangement of areas was indicated.

In Great Falls on July 10, the consultant committee and group of librarians from the various regions of the state met in the first of a series of planning meetings. These meetings will eventually involve all the librarians of the state who are interested in participating in the program. Present at the first meeting were Evelyn Swant, Missoula, Mrs. Helen Ewing,Glasgow,Ann Whitmack,Billings, Mrs. Inez Herrig, Libby, Virginia Walton, Helena, Harriette Cushman, Bozeman, Mrs. Mary Antunes and a board member, Mrs. Lawson, Havre, Lesley M. Heathcote, Montana State College, Bozeman, Mrs. Perl Coombs, Glendive, Mrs. Clare Smith, Miles City, Doris Wilson, Montana State College, Bozeman, Ruth Longworth, Cut Bank, Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Great Falls,Richard Darling,Teacher of librarianship at Montana State University, Ellen Torgrimson and Mrs.Catherine Chadwick of the State Library Extension Commission, Missoula.

The librarians at the meeting seemed generally to agree that demonstrations of service should be given in the various areas for a period of about two years, during which time their budgets would be added to the SLEC budget as matching funds to plan for greatly increased and improved services.About two or three of these demonstrations can be carried on one at a time, and they will vary according to the areas in which they are given. It was felt that the demonstrations should fill the particular needs of the area, rather than to stress some academic ideas of service.The demonstrations,to be effective,must fulfill the communities'

desires and fit into their particular

circumstances. The demonstrations should probably begin in the western area of the state while the SLEC is still housed there, and move eastward when the Commission moves to Helena. The materials purchased for demonstrations will become the property of the areas where the demonstrations are set up, except that the bookmobiles bought with the federal funds, may remain the property of the SLEC to be loaned to the demonstration areas which will assume the responsibility of maintaining them.

The new A.L.A. standards adopted formally at Miami will be the measuring stick against which the areas can be aligned. A great deal of leeway must be allowed, as the huge size and sparse population of Montana, to say nothing of the natural barriers and climate, must all be considered in planning larger areas of service. The broad objectives will be to set up workable areas which may continue if satisfactory through some system of cooperation, whether formal or simply by gentleman's agreement.

The heart of the plan will be cooperative ordering, processing and cataloging of library books and materials, a film circuit and public relations program for the areas undertaking the program, enrichment of training for the librarians involved. Closer cooperation in the areas will bring about a more unified service in the state, and equal opportunity for all to enjoy books and materials, regardless of the area in which the citizens may live. Bookmobile service, while not suitable for all of Montana because of the distances between settlements, and the great lack of good roads, particularly in winter, is a great attraction where it is feasible. Great Falls' new bookmobile was the center of attraction at the meeting.

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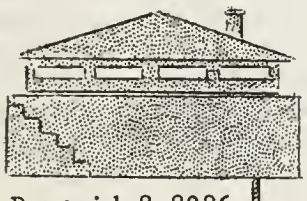

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meeting of interested citizens from the areas in which the demonstrations will take place. County and city governing boards, library boards library personnel, school and community leaders, organization members and officers, and just ordinary citizens interested in good library service in their communities will participate in the program which will indicate the directions in which the service will be channeled. A representative of the library boards from each section of the area will serve as a board of trustees to guide and support the demonstration. It is hoped also that Friends of the Libraries will do their part in interpreting the services of the library to the community and the communities to the library. The Home Demonstration clubs of the state will, it is hoped, assist the Friends groups, which will, however, be representative of all the organizations and facets of the community. It is expected that the plan will develop as it goes along, through the active cooperation of their meeting in Missoula August 15, will if approved, be sent to the A.L.A. headquarters for final approval by officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare designated to approve the plans. This approval simply means that the plan does not contain any of the features specifically not allowed--that is, no libraries are to be built with the funds, the state library extension agency is the one designated to administer the funds, and the budget has not been lowered in anticipation of the increased funds from the federal government. These are the only so-called "strings" on the funds.

Librarians interested in entering the program who have not as yet notified the SLEC of their interest are urged to do so at once. It will probably not be possible in the five years to include every locality in Montana, and for that reason a real desire to obtain improved and enriched service for your area and a willingness to cooperate are necessary factors, and will be the decisive ones in many cases.

The librarians signifying their intentions to enter the program by their attendance at the Great Falls meeting will constitute an informal consultant group, to which will be added other librarians participating as the project advances. Close cooperation and frequent communication will be essential to this truly pioneering do-it-yourself enterprise, which depends entirely for its success on the backing and support of the librarians of the state and their informed patrons.

THE GOOD BOOKS IN MONTANA PUBLIC LIBRARIES

LeRoy Charles Merritt

Going on the assumption that the avowed education objective of the American public library can only be achieved if the library acquires a substantial proportion of the important and significant new books as they are published, a list of the "good" and "notable" books of the last twenty years was prepared for checking with public library catalogs. This list of about 1200 fiction and nonfiction titles was checked with the card catalogs of 16 city and county libraries in Montana during 1954 and 1955. The results of the now completed tabulations are presented herein, along with certain conclusions derived from the data.

The checklist was compiled in two ways. It contains all of the books originally published during the last twenty years listed by Asa Don Dickinson in his three most recent compilations of the "Best Books," published by the Wilson Company. Books were listed by Dickinson on the basis of a consensus of critical opinion, as gleaned from their appearance on a wide variety of other lists of good books. These books, judged "best" by the critics, were considered to be the kind of book which public librar-

ies might reasonably be expected to buy.

The checklist also includes all of the books found on the annual list of "notable"books of the year chosen by a committee of the American Library Association since 1944. These, too,because of the method of choice, were presumed to be books which the fiscally able public library could be expected to buy. The choice of a twenty year period was in part arbitrary, and in part based on the idea that if these books chosen by critics and librarians were really "best" or "notable"they should reasonably be expected to remain on public library shelves for a minimum of two decades. It should be emphasized that all of these books are new books. published for the first time during the twenty-year period.New editions, condensations, compilations were all omitted; and occasional new translation was, however, admitted. The revised Standard Version of the Bible, for example, is included. The checklists contained 26 per cent fiction, and 74 per cent non-fiction.

The results of the tabulation of the whole list are shown in Table 1, where the libraries are subdivided according to population and the nature of the jurisdiction they serve. If a "substantial proportion" of the checklist is defined as meaning 75 per cent, then a public library must serve more than 50,000 people before it succeeds in providing a substantial proportion of the "good" and "notable"books as they are published. The fact that county libraries held somewhat more titles than the city libraries serving comparable populations is a tribute to the excellence of their book selection policy; in most states the county libraries did less well than the city libraries. This success of the county libraries in acquiring more titles is even more noticeable when the provision of non-fiction is considered separately, as is seen in Table 2. Comparative examination of tables 2 and 3 shows that both city and county libraries serving populations of all sizes do better in providing the "best" and "notable" fiction than they do the non-fiction.

The checklist was accompanied by a very brief questionaire which asked for certain statistical data which might prove useful in determining which aspects of library operations were most related to the provision of substantial percentages of the "best" and the "notable" books. Not all libraries were able to provide all of the data, which accounts for the varying number of libraries on which the correlations in Table 4 are based. The correlations are all derived from applying the Spearman rank order correlation to the percentages of titles held, and each of the other variables shown.

All of the correlations are high and positive, indicating a high degree of relationship between titles held and the other factors. Differences between most of these correlations are too small to be statistically significant, but the several factors have been arranged in descending order according to the correlations for the whole group of 16 libraries. That total operating expenses should come out highest is scarcely surprising, nor is the close relationship between titles held and population served. It is interesting and significant, however, that the libraries adding most adult titles scored highest on the checklist, as is shown by a positive.9correlation. The lower correlation between percentage of titles held and Number of professional personnel is explained by the fact that many of the libraries having no professionally educated librarians were credited with having one professional librarian--and so lacked differentiation on this score.

The general conclusion from Table 4 hardly constitutes news from Montana librarians: The more money a library has to spend, the better will be the book collection. The other tables,

Table 1

Mean Percentage of Titles Held by 16
Montana City and County Libraries

Size of Population Served	Total		City		County	
	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent
Less than 2501	3	13.4	1	11.2	2	14.5
2501-7500	3	22.0	2	21.3	1	23.4
7501-25,000	6	36.1	3	36.0	3	36.2
25,000-50,000	4	70.8	4	70.8		
TOTAL	16	37.9	10	44.5	6	26.8

Table 2
Mean Percentage of Non-Fiction Titles Held by 16
Montana City and County Libraries

Population Served	Total		City		County	
	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent
Less than 2501	3	8.1	1	7.3	2	8.5
2501-7500	3	16.3	2	15.4	1	18.1
7501-25,000	6	29.4	3	29.1	3	29.6
25,001-50,000	4	67.6	4	67.6		
TOTAL	16	32.5	10	39.6	6	20.7

Table 3
Mean Percentage of Fiction Titles Held by 16
Montana City and County Libraries

Population Served	Total		City		County	
	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent	Number of Libraries	Titles Held: Mean Per Cent
Less than 2501	3	28.9	1	22.7	2	32.0
2501-7500	3	39.3	2	39.1	1	39.7
7501-25,000	6	56.5	3	57.1	3	55.9
25,001-50,000	4	80.5	4	80.5		
TOTAL	16	54.1	10	59.4	6	45.2

Table 4
Correlation Between Percentage of Titles Held and Seven
Variables in Groups of City and County Libraries in Montana

Variables	City and County Libraries	City Libraries	County Libraries	Number of City and County Libraries Reporting
Total Operating Expenses	+.98	+.76	+1.00	10 and 6
Population Served	+.93	+.89	+1.00	10 and 6
Number of Adult Titles Added	+.90	+.94	+1.00	6 and 2
Total Expenditures for Books	+.84	+.89	+.77	10 and 6
Expenditures for Adult Books	+.83	+.75	+1.00	5 and 1
Number of Adult Volumes Added	+.82	+.87	+1.00	9 and 3
Number of Professional Personnel	+.76	+.84	+.50	10 and 6

however, provide one additional argument for larger units of service, for the creation of library system serving more than 50,000 people: unless and until each systems are created, libraries in Montana will not succeed in providing immediate access to a substantial proportion of the "best" and the "notable" non-fiction being published.

(Editor's Note: Professor Merritt has made a series of studies for the different states on this subject and his findings are important to us as showing the need for larger units of service with the larger book collections thus made available. It is unfortunate that Mr. Merritt did not receive a better response from our librarians, so that his figures could have had greater validity.)

REPORT OF THE PNLA REPRESENTATIVE
Merwin M. Moores

The 46th annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held August 29, 30, 31 at Pullman, Washington, on the campus of the State College of Washington.

It was a fine setting for a conference. Many members were housed in the Student Union Building and the Regents Hill Women's Dormitory, both very recent additions to the campus and both the very latest word in college buildings.

The girst general session, which was devoted largely to greetings and committee reports, was honored by an unscheduled appearance of Washington's governor Arthur B. Langlie, who welcomed the Association to Washington. Another feature of the session was President Eli Oboler's report on PNLA activities during the year.

One of the high points in the conference was the second general session which was a banquet in the ball room of the Student Union building. With Lesley Heathcote as toastmistress, the introduction of the guests and the speaker of the evening was in good hands. Among those introduced were Ralph R. Shaw, President of the American Library Association, and N. Orwin Ruch, President of the Mountain Plains Library Association. The speaker was Dr. Raymond Muse, Professor of History, State College of Washington, whose topic was "Civil Liberties and the Librarian". Dr. Muse spoke well and entertainingly and again reminded librarians of their obligation to provide good materials for all groups and for all sides of controversial issues, and to withstand pressures which seek to nullify such efforts.

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The third general session was concerned entirely with the PNLA Library Development Project. Dr. Irving Lieberman, Director of the University of Washington School of Librarianship, and Chairman of the regional policy committee, explained the work of his committee and outlined the problems involved in obtaining funds for the project and in hiring competent personel to direct its work. He then introduced Dr. Morton Kroll, formerly of Wayne University, a political scientist, who will head the project for the next two years. Dr. Kroll, and Henry Drennan, former librarian of Umatilla County Library in Oregon, then explained what their plans are and how they hoped to carry them out. They stressed the fact that every librarian in the area will be somehow involved in this project and that they will need all the help and cooperation we can give them in their work.

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Judging from the attendance at the fourth general session, it appears that most librarians are interested in Library buildings. Todd Auddittorium was well filled to hear an architect, Paul Thiry, of Seattle, and librarians Lee Zimmerman of the University of Idaho, Edgar S. Robinson, of Vancouver, B.C. and Ralph Shaw, talk about library building problems and the library future. Slides shown in connection with the presentation made it possible to see building details and to explain reasons for certain departures from accepted practice.

The fifth general session was divoted to reports of the activities of state and provincial library associations and to the inauguration of Montana's own Alma Jacobs, Great Falls, as President of PNLA.

Some of the divisional meetings were scheduled at the same time, so it was not possible to attend all of them. The Public Library Division tackled the problem of recruitment for librarianship. Several solutions, or partial solutions were offered such as scholarships, loans, and other types of financial aid, increased salaries, and increased prestige through active participation of librarians in community affairs. However, there seems to be general agreement that the most effective single factor in recruitment is the individual librarian who makes a definite, continuing effort to interest eligible young people in library work.

Representatives of special libraries discussed such things as preservation of materials, documentation, and the industrial library, at the meeting of the Specialized Service Division.

The Staff Association Round Table held a breakfast meeting at which Mrs. Marian Herr, of Portland, spoke on "The Library's Stake in an Active Staff Association."

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At the College Division meeting, a panel of librarians and faculty members discussed "Library-Faculty" relations. Here again, as in so many areas, it became evident that good relations between faculty and library in a school situation is to be developed not so much through personal relationships out of which come knowledge of each others' needs and problems.

The Library Trustees Round Table discussed "Bookmobiles and the Trustee", with Ray Miller, of the Pocatello Public Library Board, as Chairman.

The Division of Work With Children and Young People held their annual Author's Breakfast, Thursday morning, August 30, with writers Glen Balch and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Swayne as guests.

(Editor's Note: There was a lot in this conference for all of us; for those who could not attend, the PNLA publishes very full proceedings in the October issue of the Quarterly. Why not join the PNLA and get the benefit of its fine work? The dues are small and the treasurer is Roman Mostar, University of Washington Library, Seattle 5. He would be glad to hear from you.)

LIBRARY COOPERATION

(Editor's Note: In the spring of 1955 John Rather was commissioned by the California State Library to prepare a Bibliographical Essay on Library Cooperation. He gathered together a large amount of material and because much of this seemed pertinent to Montana at its present stage of development, permission to list the more important books and articles was requested. The following partial bibliography is here reprinted from the October 1955 issue of the California Librarian by kind permission of the Editor, Raymond M. Holt and of the author. Interested Librarians should be able to obtain at least some of these by interlibrary loan.)

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AMONG FRIENDS

The same record and the same tune! But it's tops on the 1956Hit Parade, so why not offer it again? Maybe at a faster speed it will sound sufficiently different to warrant replaying. At least I hope so and a stepped up tempo is much the order of the day. And do we need this getting into action fast!

Our Demonstration Areas are beginning to get organized.Consequently Friends must help to educate the people of their districts. Librarians can't do the job all by their lone. Therefore avail yourselves with all the ammunition possible. You have my last letter telling what the Library Service Bill is about. I ran extra copies so that I could send you additional ones if you so wished. They might be helpful in selling the idea to a hard-boiled business man or a timid soul who still thinks that her Librarian should operate on a shoestring and devote her life at half

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pay to a library which can acquire neither books or services so sorely needed in the community.

Have you tried a Junior Friends Group? Young people are wonderful if given a chance to do something concrete and something which makes sense to them. Glacier County Friends have enlisted the young people and have given them the project of taking books to shut-ins and to folks in the hospital. These young folks love it and are doing a wonderful service. You might try to enlist members of existing your organizations. The 4-H Clubs and Scouts are always looking for meaningful projects which will make their community a better place in which to live. What greater contribution could they make than helping the bedridden to pass more hours of happiness?

If you do try the Junior Groups, be sure that you let people know who they are. It is not only good publicity for the Friends but also the young people will feel proud if they have something to identify them. You could give them arm bands with Junior Friends of the Library Printed upon it. Also be sure to give the young people some literature which they can hand out should someone ask them what the Friends of the Library are. This might mean the making of more Friends and by the same token swelling your bank account so that you can do more things for your local library.

There is not as much on the fall callendar for Friends activities as I had hoped.Maybe you are doing things and just have not thought to let me know what you are doing. In turn I would like to let the rest of the state know what is being done.

At present I have a request to go down to Columbus on the10th of September. They are planning big things to start off the fall's work. You remember Mrs. Veach at the Kalispell meetings.With her at the helm things can't help but pop.

Also the people in the Bitterroot are planning to put on a show when they open the new library at Darby. I hope to go there also.

So let me remind you to have a good live publicity chairman for your group, one who will see that all the local and state newspapers are acquainted with what you are doing and at the same time be sure to send me copies of all your publicity.There is no point in hiding your light under a bushel. Even though you might loathe getting your name in the paper every time you personally entertain or go to town, remember as a Friend of the Library you are obligated to get what you do before the public. If people get the idea that yours is an up and coming organization and something which one is proud to be a member of, it won't be hard to attract other members. Membership is what we sorely need, both for the moral and financial support.

Harriette E. Cushman
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JOHN COTTON DANA AWARD
Honorable Mention to Whitefish P.L.

The Whitefish City Library won national recognition at the Miami ALA convention in June, when it was awarded an honorable mention citation in the John Cotton Dana Publicity Awards.

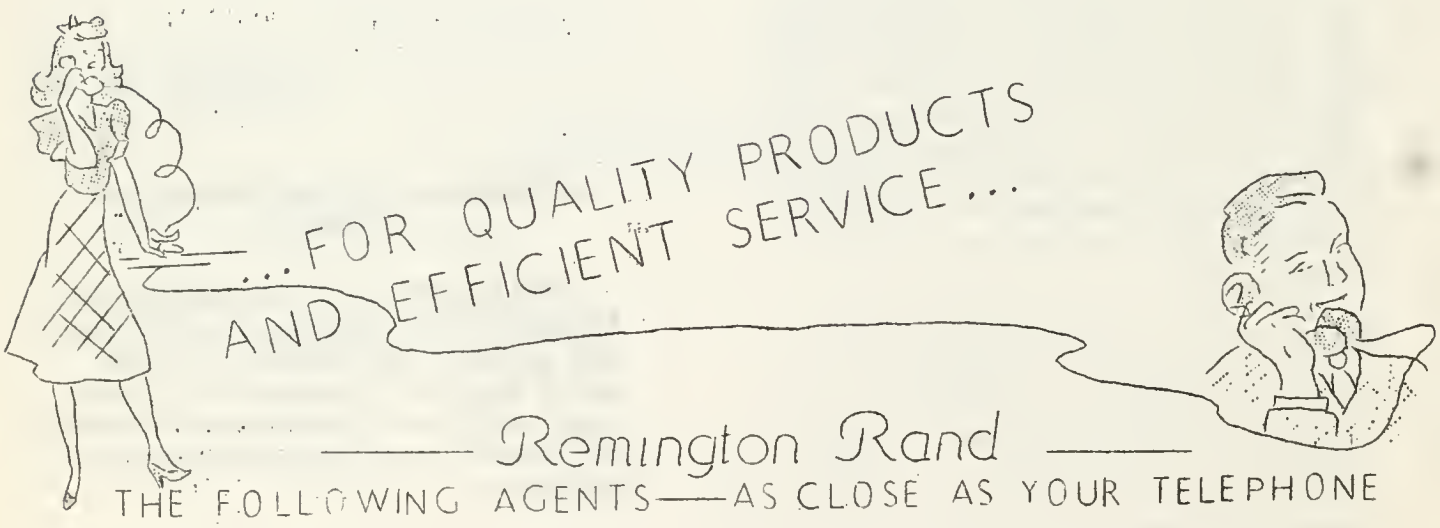
The Library's scrapbook of a cross section of its year's publicity won the honor for "publicity showing an awareness of the place of a small library in the national picture."

Presentation of the award was made to Mrs. A. G. Engelter, librarian, by Mrs. Catherine Chadwick, Montana's Director of Library Services, at a special meeting of Flathead and Lincoln county Library leaders, July 31. Mrs. Chadwick had accepted the award in Miami on behalf of the Whitefish Library.

It was on Mrs. Chadwick's suggestion in January that the Whitefish Library Board of Trustees decided to send an entry to the John Cotton Dana Award's contest, sponsored jointly by the Wilson Library Bulletin and the ALA Public Relations Committee since1943.

Much of the material presented in the winning scrapbook consisted of newspaper clippings from The Whitefish Pilot concerning the activities of the Library and the Whitefish Library Association, represented under groupings of local, county, state, and national library interests. Where possible actual photographs of library happenings, such as Book Week activities, the Library Fair, the Story Hour, etc. were used to emphasize the Library's service to the community

Since there had been no concerted plan to have an organized program of publicity, the scrapbook presented



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the Library's activities as they had been reported.

The Whitefish Library is naturally pleased with the honor, since there were but two awards made in the class of cities with population of under 25,000. The first place went to Westerly, R.I. with 12,354 population. Of the 21 awards given to the 92 entries, ten went to cities, with Whitefish the only western one named.

Winning scrapbooks were on display at the convention and are not at the Headquarters Library of the ALA, Chicago, where libraries may borrow them.

In accepting the award on behalf of the Library, Mrs. Engelter emphasized that the award belonged to all the people in the community who had for so many years supported the Library in its efforts to meet their needs, and plans for the future.

The two-part framed citation, after being on public display down town, now hangs near the door in the Library.

(Editor's Note: Mrs. Engelter has written that she wants to pay tribute to Mrs. H. V. Adair, corresponding secretary of the Whitefish Library Association," for her generous time and effort in writing most of the material that made the scrapbook possible".)

* * * * * * * *

The film Storm Center, starring Bette Davis was previewed by a group of librarians in New York on April 24. Their reaction was highly favorable. It was shown at the ALA conference in Miami and the reactions reported to your Editor were not as enthusiastic. There was some feeling that it was overdone. The picture deals with the problem of censorship in the public library.

* * * * * * * *

PNLA LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
Project Plans

(Editor's Note: The following report was presented at the PNLA Conference in Pullman by Dr. Morton Kroll and Henry Drennan.)

The Library Development Project of the Pacific Northwest Library Association is concerned with the study of library facilities and services in the Pacific Northwest (British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington). The Project is conducting its work over a two year period, ending June 30, 1958, and is financed by a $60,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. Headquarters for the Project are at 503 Thomson Hall on the campus of the University of Washington.

The aim of the Project is to study the total complex of libraries and their services with a view toward recommending channels of development and improvement through the most effective use of existing and anticipated resources.

A staff of three, responsible to the Project's Executive and General Policy committees, is assigned the primary task of administering the Project, Dr. Morton Kroll, formerly of the political science faculty of Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan, is Director. Mr. Henry T. Drennan, formerly Umatilla County Librarian, Oregon, is Assistant Director and Dr. Remedios W. Moore, formerly of the University of Indiana serves as Secretary-Editorial Assistant.

On Tuesday, August 28, 1956, the project Staff, which has been in operation since July 2, 1956, met with its Executive and General Policy Committees and presented its working plan. The staff is now about to enter the organizational phase of its research activities.

The Project is organized into four major divisions dealing with (1) Public Libraries, (2) college, university and special libraries, (3) elementary and

secondary school libraries, and (4) a synthesis of all library activities in the region. Each major division is, in turn, sub-divided into a number of subject areas which represent the major studies to be conducted under Project auspices. An advisory committee of from six to ten members will be chosen by the Project's Executive Committee for each of the four major division. These committees,made up largely of professional librarians and others with practicing interest in their respective divisions, will offer counsel and reactions to the work executed by the staff and research professional engaged by the staff. Much of the research will be conducted by social scientists, professional librarians, graduate students in librarianship, education, and the social sciences acting individually or as research teams.

Public Libraries:

In the Public Library division there are ten area-sub-divisions: (1) historical development, (2) libraries and their laws, (3) public library finance, (4) library commissions and boards of trustees, (5) library organization, (6) the state and provincial library agency, (7)grants in aid (Library Services act included), (8) problems of library services in metropolitan areas, (9) the adult education function of the public library, (10) Northwest regional integration of public library organization and services.

Elementary and Secondary School Libraries:

Area sub-divisions of school libraries to be studied include: (1) the role of the school library in school systems of the region, (2) development of school library standards,(3) the school administrator's conception of the school library,(4) school library finance, (5) supervision of school library service,and (6)school library relations with other libraries in their communities.

College, University, and Special Libraries:

The unifying factor in this division is the orientation of the libraries towards research. Studies planned will deal with: (1) the development of college and university libraries, (2) the formulation of policies in college and university libraries, (3) the university library as a teaching instrument, (4) the university library as a reaearch instrument, (5) an attitude survey of the university library staff and faculty clientele, and (6) the function of integrating university and college library services.

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Those special libraries earmarked for study are: (7) law libraries, (8) medical, (9) government, (10) newspaper, and(11) art,and other special libraries may be included.

Libraries of the Pacific Northwest:

The studies in this division, which will draw heavily on the findings indicated in the other three divisions, will present an analysis of the library complex as anelement in the total enviroment of the Pacific Northwest. Study areas are planned which will deal with: (1) the pattern of natural and human resources in the region, (2) the intellectual profile or major intellectual characteristics of the people in the region, (3) the role of libraries in their respective communities,(4) the library complex of the region; an analysis of the total library resources in the Northwest, (5) the librarian in the Northwest; a personnel-personality study, (6) an architectural study of library architecture in terms of design for meeting library needs, (7) education for librarianship, (8) the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center, (9) projected needs for library services on a Northwest regional basis and (10) possibilities of utilizing the Pacific Northwest region as an integrating factor for the improvement of library, services, standards, and facilities.

Immediate Plans:

The staff is now planning to visit librarians, social scientists, and other persons interested in library problems. The purpose of these visits will be to survey briefly library problems, collect basic data and to interview and interest social scientists and other researchers in the work of the Project.

"KNOW AND GROW"

The "Know and Grow" program of the General Federation of Women's Club, which has interested club women in public library improvement during the last two years, is being carried forward with Know-Your-Library Month in November, as the kick-off event.

Mrs. Robert F. Herrig, Librarian, Lincoln County Free Library, Libby Montana, has been re-appointed Chairman of the GFWC Libraries Division for another two years. The American Library Association is cooperating in the November observance and in the general "Know and Grow" program.

During the month, GFWC members---numbering 5½ million---are urged to visit their public libraries to get to know them better and find ways to help them grow.

The annual book Week event, November 25 to December 1 is being suggested as an excellent climas for the activities of Know-Your-Library Month.

A SUGGESTION SHEET TO PUBLIC LIBRARIANS

KNOW-YOUR-LIBRARY MONTH
November, 1956 and 1957

With the success of KNOW-YOUR-LIBRARY MONTH in the last two years, the observance will be carried forward by the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1956 and 1957. Mrs. Robert F. Herrig, Librarian, Lincoln County Free Library, Libby,Montana, has been re-appointed Chairman of the GFWC Libraries Division and will continue the Know and Grow program to interest the 5½ million GFWC members in libraries. They will be urged to visit public libraries in November, to get to know them better and find ways to help them grow.The American Library Association is cooperating with the GFWC in this program.

The visits to the library in November can be excellent "kick-offs" for the two-year program of public librarians and club women working together for better public library service. Librarians and trustees should welcome the opportunity to acquaint the GFWC members with the conditi ons, services problems and plans of the library. Here are a few suggestions which may be helpful:

1. Discuss the plans with Library Board of Trustees.
2. Contact the president of the local GFWC club and the chairman of the committee on libraries and make know your willingness to cooperate fully in the GFWC Know and Grow program.
3. Explore with the president and/ or the library chairman the possibilities of functions to bring club women to the library. This could be a weekly open house during the month; a single Open House occasion; a banquet with city officials; a tea or some kind of social occasion where the library trustees would be hosts and the club women guests.
4. Tie in the activities with BOOK WEEK, November 25 to December 1. This could be planned as a big climax to the month's observance.
5. Prepare exhibits:
   (a) show how the library through its local resources, interlibrary loan, and loans from the state library helps club women prepare for their study program.
   (b) display resources and services of the library directly to the various projects being undertaken in the current program of the local club.
   (c) demonstrate how the library acts as a clearing house of information on community events and activities.

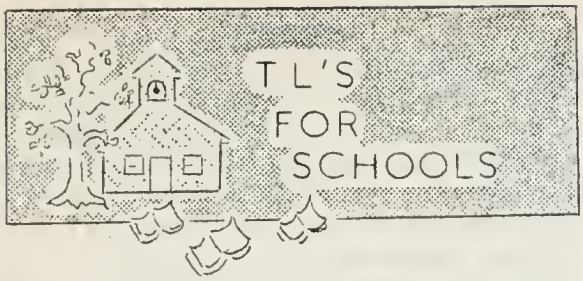
N E W S

In an article in the California Librarians for April 1956, entitled The Background of Interlibrary Cooperation, Robert D. Leigh suggests a method of cooperation between librarians that Montana Librarians may with to note, whether or not they are planning on a demonstration under the Library Services Act.

Leigh's plan is to consider the various processes in libraries, select those that can be carried out by cooperation, and then put the scheme into effect by voluntary cooperation. He mentions such things as centralized cataloging, union catalogs, cooperative ordering and book preparation, joint purchasing, interchange of borrowers' cards, sharing of specialized personnel, library promotion and public information.

This same idea is contained in the new statement of public library standards entitled Public Library Service to America. The first stem suggested is honoring borrowers' cards from other libraries. The next step is for adjacent libraries to confer on titles to be bought in order to avoid unnecessary duplication. The next step might be to shift groups of books from one library to another, where distances are great. Then libraries could pool their orders thus getting better discounts. Finally would come centralized cataloging. By such means as this, the tax dollar devoted to library services will bring in the best return.

The Idaho Librarians has published its July issue in new, printed forms and it is about the size of Montana Libraries and is an experiment. Unfortunately the change was made in the middle of a volume which will cause rending of garments with all who bind this interesting publication.



Crisp, fresh books when the school bell rings in September: How will they be when the school door is closed on a June day? Will they be worn and dull from careless handling?Will they be absorbing the glow of a well shared tale? Or will they still be stiff and new from idle days? The well chosen book will show wear. The newness will be gone but its value will have increased. It may not always be said that an unused book was a poor choice --- except for that community. Selection through the finest aids must still be guided by the needs in that particular school. A beautiful book on boats may not challenge a book of horses,or brands, or Indians on a Montana shelf. The book of the sea may not have the same lure to the country land. Yet, some of these books are needed.

How can small school libraries answer this occasional need? How can libraries serve the one child in a room or small school who has that wider interest? Budgets for the one and two room school do not go very var. There is not enough to purchase those books that satisfy the need of only one child. Books purchased must have a wider interest. Purchase for your library shelves the books that will have lasting interest and use throughout several years by many youngsters. Then share books with children in other classrooms and schools.

There are several ways to do this: The larger school can do it through the central library.The small school can do it through planned sharing with other libraries.

The State Library Extension Commission service is available for all schools. It is organized to supplement the small school library budget.The city library can supply books for individual interests.And a county library could simplify this assistance even more. County wide library organization will make available books to satisfy the interest of many more people. These larger organizations will have books that could never be purchased for a small library. One good copy of a book may be shared in various parts of the county. The village library can become a substation with a large bank of books to draw upon. Satisfaction from better service to the community, its homes and schools, will make the small cooperative unit grow in stature.

* * * * * * * * *

THE NEW CHILDREN'S CATALOG IS OUT. Is it available in your community? If not, whom do you need to remind.- the city superintendent, the county superintendent, or yourself?

* * * * * * * * *

Supplementary unit materials take room. Use boxes of a uniform size such as shirt boxes. Streng th en them with cloth covers. One primary teacher covered them with material that served as labels. Circus cloth for the circus unit, Indian design for an Indian unit. Wallpaper will also serve of course.

Eilene Morrison

* * * * * * * * *

Those who attended the MSLA conference in Kalispell will recall Mr. Richards' emphasis on the importance of adult education. Now Eleanor Phinney, Research Assistant in the ALA office for Adult Education, has completed a book on the subject.Library Adult Education in Action;Five Case Studies was published in July by the ALA, and deals with the adult education activities in five public libraries of varying sizes and average resources. Service to both individuals and groups is covered and methods of evaluation and observation are included. It is intended for the average library.

* * * * * * * * *

COUNTY AND REGIONAL LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT: A Review

COUNTY AND REGIONAL LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT, by Gretchen Knief Schenk, Chicago, American Library Association, 1954, is a manual for all librarians interested in the newest concept of library extension:--that of bringing library service of good quality to all people by means of a chain of libraries, both urban and rural, all coordinating and cooperating to bring adequate service to people over a wide area. This network of cooperating libraries can centralize administrative, technical, and routine procedures and thus avoid duplication of staff time. It can provide citizens with the most satisfactory direct service possible. It can receive financial support from both local and state governments. It can make sound provision through state agencies for the most effective use of any federal money voted for libraries.

Mrs. Schenk feels that every librarian interested in rural library service needs a thorough understanding of county government because the county, although often too weak in population and resources to provide modern public service, is still the chief unit of library extension. If the library system is multi-county, the administrator applies his knowledge of county government in multiple form.

There can be no "Best" plan for library extension because of the great differences in population, tax structure, income, and geography throughout the United States. Each state, county or region needing better library service must tailor its own plan of extension to suit its needs and resources.

The simplest forms of extension are the locally supported single county library, county library service by contract, and joint city-county systems. In recent years a number of communities have adopted variations of the regional library plan. This term implies cooperation between several counties, parts of counties or other governmental units to establish and maintain library service. Mrs. Schenk lists seven types of retional libraries:

1. Multi- county regional libraries supported by local and state taxes.
   A stablized state aid program is necessary here because direct money grants from the state are required to maintain services, either because of regional poverty or because state government has recognized library service as having a just claim on state funds.
2. Regional district libraries supported by local tax.
   This type is organized to serve one or more counties or parts of counties. Their distinctive feature is the district type of organization which makes the district library board a political body, similar to a board of county commissioners or any other district board. They are locally supported but may receive state aid incidentally.
3. State regional supplementary service to independent or federated libraries.
   In this plan the state agency supplements the books and services of existing libraries. Federated libraries form a loosely organized unit of independent libraries using the supplementary services and maintaining joint personnel and services. For instance, one children's librarian can be on the staff of two or three libraries as a part-time worker, or the libraries can share a radio program. Individuals living in unserved areas are assisted directly from the state regional center.
4. Direct state-supported service.
   Such services are those added by the state to an established library for strengthening and improving services: for example, the salary of a librarian, or

the purchase of a bookmobile or of books or other materials.

5. State regional partial (or wholesale) service.
This is the type given by the New York State regional service center at Watertown and proposed for wider use by the Public Library Inquiry. In this type of service a sharp distinction is drawn between local and state responsibilities. Local tax support continues to maintain the local library. State funds are used to employ advisory personnel and buy books and other materials used by the center to supplement the resources of the local library. Neither this partial service nor any other form of aid in kind is extended to individuals living in unserved areas in type 3. Groups in unserved areas are advised on how to organize service and affiliate with the state regional service.

6. State agency branch service.
Where settlements are too small to maintain adequate local library service and distances too great to make a centralized state agency service effective, the state agency has established branch service with state funds, giving regular public library service from the branch. Some public library service may also be maintained locally, but the chief service is given by the state agency branch.

7. State regional advisory service.
This plan provides no books or materials-only state-financed advisory and supervisory services.

In the chapters following her definitions and descriptions of the various patterns in library extension, Mrs. Schenk outlines procedures for conducting a campaign for better library service, and suggestions for fitting a new library unit into the community. There is a chapter on organization and types of field service agencies, one on bookmobile service; and others cover special services, library personnel, books, techniques and routines, and public relations.

Because this reviewer feels that the most valuable discussion in Mrs. Schenk's book is the chapter describing the organization of and integration of large-unit library systems, the ramainder of this paper will be a digest of that chapter. Remember that these principles may be applied to any unit of extension, whether county, or larger. The term central agency simply means main library.

The central agency is the heart of all centralized activities. It can relieve the local libraries of many problems of administration and housekeeping by making it unnecessary to order and catalog books, check bills, mend materials, make posters, etc, thus leaving local librarians with more time for direct service to the public. The author lists eight activities which the central agency may carry on:

1. Administration and business details, finance, personnel matters, development of services, records.
2. Ordering, cataloging, processing and withdrawing of all library materials.
3. Reference service to supply information to patrons throughout the area.
4. Book distribution and exchange.
5. Book repairing and mending.
6. Specialized services to field agencies, i.e., traveling exhibits, posters, reading lists, radio programs, and other publicity.
7. Maintenance of building and equipment.
8. Serving readers who come to the central agency for books and information.

After a county or a community has decided on the type of large-unit service it needs, and has campaigned for it and won, and has conducted surveys to delineate the community's resources and needs, comes the pro-

blem of integrating existing libraries into the new library system. There are six fields in which integration takes place, and a clear understanding of these fields is very important in eliminating confusion and friction. The first field of integration is that of RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL LIBRARY BOARDS. Mrs. Schenk recommends frequent conferences of the various governing groups of the region for the purpose of clarifying possible misunderstandings and fostering the important spirit of teamwork. A distinctive name for the new library unit should be chosen. ADMINISTRATION. In order to pay bills promptly, the new unit must immediately set up sound financial procedures such as a centralized accounting systems and pay roll. Also important are centralized purchasing procedures with larger discounts. PERSONNEL. The coordinator of a regional unit should explain to the local librarians that integrating will not cost any jobs; that integration frees them for more productive public service. For example, the time they formerly spent on cataloging and processing might be used for a detailed study of reference books available in the community. She should point out that a local library retains its own personality and that its librarian is still responsible for knowing the community and its needs and for helping to solve them through the wise selection of books.

BOOK SELECTION. Use and rotation are principles of buying for large-unit library system. A central library may appoint a book selection committee to recommend books for a monthly buying list. The list is distributed to all local librarians and discussed at a monthly staff meeting. Or the central library may select and buy all books, and local librarians indicate on the buying list the books they wish to have available for their patrons. This provides a wider selection of titles that when each librarian buys only for her community.

PROCESSING. A large-unit library system should have a union shelf list of all books within the new library system and classifications and cataloging should be centralized. Usually the catalog department disregards differences in classification among contributing libraries and adopts the most modern cataloging practices. Discards will eventually remove almost all the books classified and cataloged by the old methods.

READER'S SERVICES. As integration may change procedures of registration, circulation, or readers' services, such changes must first be discussed and made clear to the librarians of the unit, and then passed on to the patrons by printed information explaining that:

1. Library cards may be used anywhere in the library system.
2. Books may be withdrawn from and returned to any distribution point.
3. Patrons are strongly encouraged to request books and information in order to make use of the larger book stock and interlibrary loan facilities offered by the new library system.
4. There are new services brought about by the new system, such as film forums, traveling displays, or art exhibits.

Jean Todd

N E W S

The American Library Association has announced the merger of the Booklist and the Subscription Books Bulletin, which will cost the same as the present subscription to the Booklist. Reviews of subscription books will be published in a special section of the Booklist and will appear as they are ready instead of on a quarterly basis. This merger should make it possible for more libraries to have access to the very important subscription books reviews. We in this part of the county have a special interest in this, for the subscription Books Bulletin was started by the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

BOOKBINDING DETAILS

NUMBER FOUR

STAGGERED STITCHES AND POETRY

SMOOTH BOOK SPINES, STRENGTH, AND FLEXIBILITY ARE THE END RESULT. OVERSEWING IS THE MEANS.

A V-SHAPED JIG, ONE NEEDLE FOR EVERY INCH OF BOOK HEIGHT AND UNBLEACHED, EXTRA-STRONG THREAD DANCE TOGETHER. EACH SIGNATURE SLIDES OVER A QUARTER INCH FROM THE SEWING LINE OF THE ONE BELOW.

UP--ACROSS--IN AND OUT: NEEDLES FLASHING IN A RHYTHMIC FLOW. PERHAPS THAT'S WHY OUR OPERATORS HATE TO CHANGE TO OTHER TASKS AFTER THEIR TWO TWO-HOUR SHIFTS ON THE OVER-SEWING MACHINES.

COLLEGE PLACE BINDERY

BOX 2048 COLLEGE PLACE

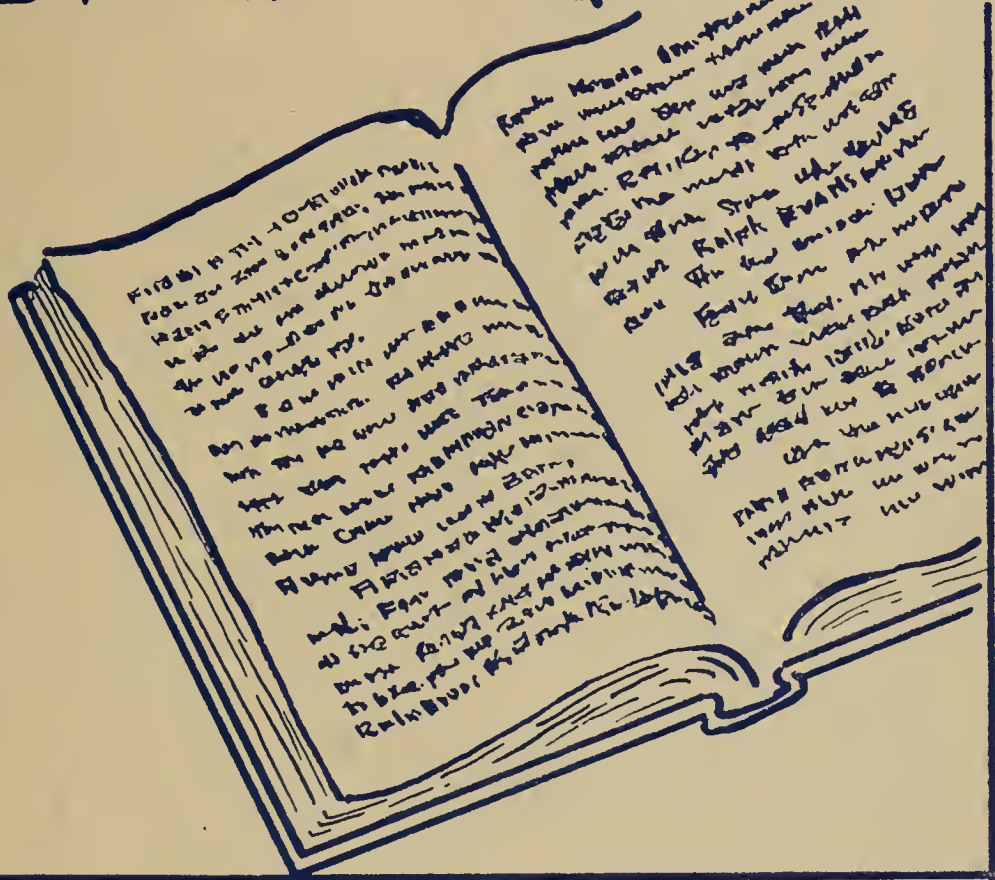
WASHINGTON

BOOKMOBILE

January 1957
Volume 2
No. 2

MONTANA

LIBRARY QUARTERLY



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THE
MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY

Volume 2, No. 2 January 1957

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The Montana Library Quarterly is sent free to members of the Montana State Library Association. To all others the annual subscription is $1.50 payable to Miss Zada Bridges, Public Library, Great Falls, Montana.

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PREXY'S PRELUDE

How often have most of us said to a borrower, "No we do not have that book, but we will borrow it for you from the Montana State Library Extension Commission." We as librarians have needed the Commission many, many times and now the Commission needs us. They are calling upon us to help them. Will we be as prompt and efficient? The Commission budget comes up before the Appropriations Committee and the Legislature and if we want a Commission we must help get the money.

For years we have had the able help of a good Friend of the Library and a former Commission member, Mrs. Leo C. Graybill, who although not a librarian has given unselfishly of her time and energy for us so we could bring better library service to Montana. Last session Mrs. Graybill worked hard for us in the Legislature, and other Friends of the Library helped with letters to members of the Appropriations Committee and the budget was approved. Sometimes in our haste we have a tendency to sit down on the job ourselves feeling secure that our future is in good capable hands. This we must not do. We still have our good friend Mrs. Graybill working for us and our other friends will not let us down, but would it be strange if sometimes these friends might stop to wonder why this should always be their task? Are we as librarians doing our share? How many of us have asked questions about the Commission's needs and program? How many of us have talked these needs over with the legislative representatives from our counties? How many of us have told our own legislative representative what the Commission does for us? If we know the Governor, have we taken time to tell him how badly the Commission needs new quarters in Helena? How many of us took the time to attend political rallies and informed the candidates of the needs of the Commission?

Let's make it a point to do our part and then let's remember also to thank our lay people and Friends for the good job they have done and are doing. A kindly expression of appreciation is never amiss.

Marjorie J. Moores

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PNLA - MPLA CONFERENCE IN BOZEMAN

The Pacific Northwest Library Association and the Mountain-Plains Library Association will hold a combined conference in Bozeman September 5-7, 1957. Headquarters will be on Montana State College campus with sleeping accomodations in Hannon Hall, the new women's dormitory, and meals and meetings in the Student Union Building, which has recently had a substantial addition built on.

This is a big undertaking for the relatively small group of librarians in Bozeman, and they will likely call for help. It will be nine years since the PNLA came to Montana, and although the attendance is small for meetings held in this state, those who come always seem to have a good time. Let's keep up the good record and everyone give what help they can when called upon.

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We point with pride to the fact that the Quarterly is now indexed in Library Literature and in Contents in advance.

EDITORIAL

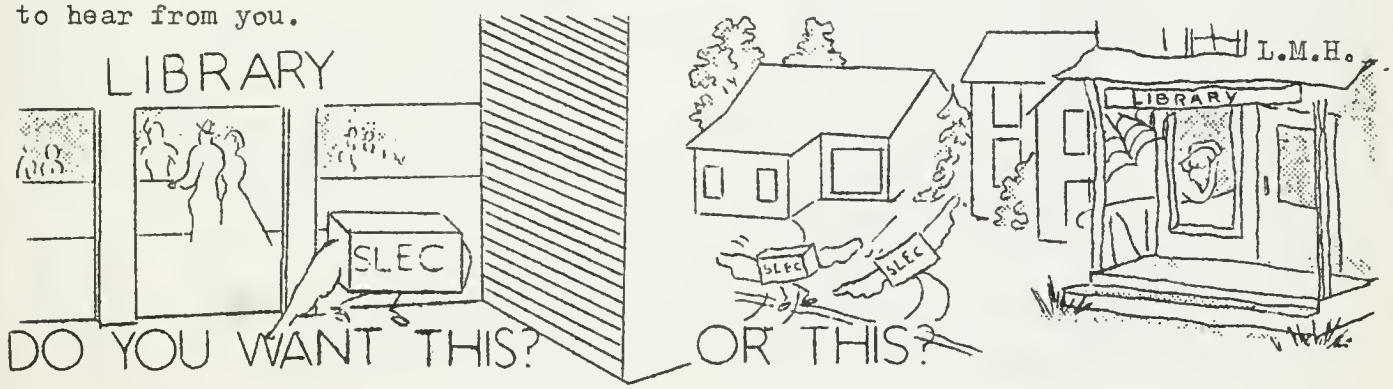
It has occurred to your editor that in all the talk about the Federal Library Services Act and the extension of library service, we have neglected to state clearly the two alternatives that arise for the coming library development of Montana. Nothing in life is ever static; we go either forward or backward. Library extension in Montana is on the move and it is up to you to which way it goes. Your editor hopes that you will read carefully what follows, and think about it long and seriously, for Montana is truly at a crossroads and what happens in the next one or two years will set the pattern for a long time to come.

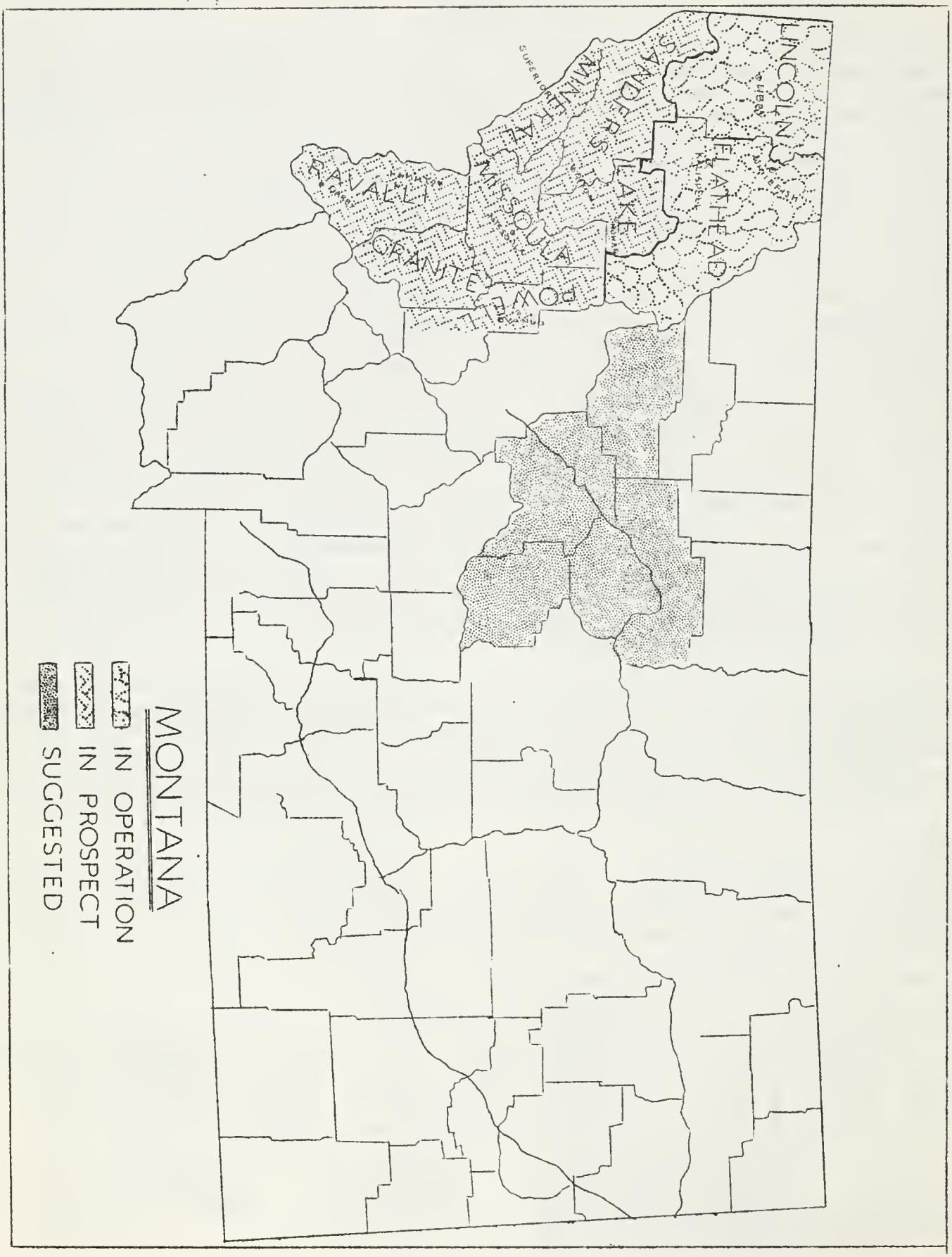
There are two principal ways of extending library service to areas not now covered, and improving the service already established. One is by a federation of libraries in a given area, whereby the strongest one will handle the acquisition and processing of books and other library materials for the whole federation on contract, leaving to the smaller community libraries that prime function of all true librarians - of getting books and people together. In this way the librarian in the small community is able to do the creative work which most of them openly long for, without being hampered by housekeeping chores. Under this method, all the libraries keep their autonomy, all of them remain the community centers that libraries should be, and all of them can grow with their communities. This is the plan recommended by the Librarians' Advisory Committee to the State Library Extension Commission, the one favored by the Commission and the one now being instituted through the library extension demonstrations. Until all areas of the State are covered, the SLEC will continue to serve where needed. Eventually it will be an administrative and advisory office, except for areas where there are no libraries, and such communities will continue to be served with books from the Commission. This is the way of local control.

The other way of extending library service envisages a strong Extension Commission which will give service to all areas of the State, whether or not there is a local library. The result of this plan would be the undermining and probably the eventual loss of many small community libraries. For obviously if the Commission will serve a community directly, there will be little or no local support for the public library; and so the library will either stagnate or even go out of existence entirely. This plan does not have the support of Commission members.

WHICH DO YOU WANT IN MONTANA? The Advisory Committee to the Commission and the Commission itself believed you would prefer the first, but unless you support thie first plan, you are certain to end up with the second.

If you have any questions or comments about this matter, the editor will be glad to hear from you.




MONTANA
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PROGRESS REPORT ON LIBRARY SERVICES

Dear Lesley:

Thanks for the opportunity to tell people what we are doing through the pages of the MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY. It is impossible to communicate directly with each librarian in Montana, and I guess they must all be wondering what is going on.

Of course, the thing that has kept us really busy since June is preparing for the funds to be received from the Federal Services Act. This bill, as you know, passed the Congress and was signed by the President in June. Unfortunately, it got to the appropriations committee so late in the session that it received only a part of the sum the original bill in Congress had provided, but each state will receive $40,000 this year, and the full appropriation will be sought early in the session when Congress convenes this winter.

In the meantime, there have been all kinds of plans thought up, considered and discarded before any was adopted. A consultant committee, consisting of the chairman of the MSLA Library Development Committee, the president of MSLA, another public librarian, yourself as editor of the Quarterly, and me with Kathleen Campbell as consultant, worked long and hard all last year, examining plans which other states had formulated and gradually coming to the conclusion that the only answer was area-wide service, not however in huge regions, but smaller, with each library keeping its own autonomy and authority, and the main feature centralized ordering, cataloging and processing of books, which are to be owned by the individual libraries but available for use in the region. The funds are to be used in getting these federations of libraries into activity, providing the necessary clerical and professional assistance, paying for travel expenses, for conferences, for additional books and materials, and where it seems practical, the use of bookmobile service. The hope and expectation, of course, is that these federations of libraries can continue under their own steam when the federal funds are no longer available. The California State Library has done a study of centralized technical services, and states that a saving of 20% is possible through this plan. This 20% saving could well pay the central library for the services, and the additional books and materials received through the plan would make the federations attractive to the communities.

No money has yet been received, but, as you know, Ellen Torgrimson and I attended the conference of western states in Sacramento where representatives of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, approved our plan in substance. In fact, it has been highly commended and pointed out as an example to other states for its simplicity and practicability. No elaborate, expensive situations will be set up, and therefore there is no danger of not being able to continue on local funds. The whole program is designed to help libraries to do a better job on their own financial level, which they may reasonably expect to retain or improve. The amazing thing about this plan is the fact that it has looked so good to so many librarians that they want to get into it right away, funds or no funds. The Northwest Montana Federation of Libraries, made up of the libraries of Lincoln and Flathead Counties, has already put out one shipment of books to each of its

corresponding libraries, complete with catalog cards. This feature, alone, is most welcome to the librarian of the small library who has been trying to serve her public, make community contacts, and do all the other things necessary in the small community, and at the same time catalog and process books and keep up with all the inevitable wear and tear,--all on a minimum of hours per week. Bookmobile service for the rural areas in the two counties served by any of the four libraries making up the Northwest Montana Federation will be added as soon as the funds arrive.

In the Five-Valleys area around Missoula, lots of activity is in progress. Most spectacular achievement is the complete redecorating, relighting and rearrangement of the Mineral County Library. This Community project, planned and carried out by the organizations and individuals in the community with the newly organized Friends of the Library in charge, has converted a dark crowded, unattractive library room into a modern, light colorful, well-arranged library. The process has taken time, but it is well worth the effort. Mrs. Katherine Hardman, librarian, and Mrs. Robert Bemis, chairman of the executive board of the Friends, deserve the credit for putting this project over so satisfactorily. Similar projects are under way in Hamilton, Darby, Ronan, and are to be begun soon in Thompson Falls, if all goes well. I'm getting so well-known to the bus drivers taking these routes that they even ask how things are going out in these various libraries. Oh, and incidentally, Missoula County Public Library now has a Great Books program going very successfully, and will hold a story hour for children every other Saturday morning at 10 A.M. Dick Darling, teacher of librarianship at MSU is the story-teller. A showing of local art is also in prospect.

It is our hope to have these federations running smoothly before we move to Helena, so that we can take advantage of our present location here in western Montana. By the time we move to Helena, we will be ready to undertake projects in the central and eastern parts of the state. In fact, Alma Jacobs is already cooking up something for the central part of the state, and we can confidently expect that other librarians will be having ideas for serving those areas which can be reached from their libraries with economy and practicability.

There is nothing rigid about the planning that we have done for the various areas. As everyone has been frequently reminded, the only strings on the federal funds are that you can't build buildings, you can't reduce your budget in anticipation of the federal money, and the state agency has to administer the funds. The over-all state plan is adaptable to modification, and will be applied in conformity with local situations. Both regions now ready have held meetings at which citizen opinion and local interest were expressed very vehemently, and the planning for those regions is the outcome of local ideas. In other words, this project is a real grass-roots affair, not imposed from the state office, but growing out of local ideas and needs. Every part of Montana desiring to get into this program should be given the opportunity in the next five years.

Here's a map which shows roughly what we are doing and how far we have gone. I hope everyone understands that if we haven't got over to see you yet, we will come as soon as possible, but that we are trying to get things set up to receive this money. The office of commissioner of Education has been vacant since Sept. 1, and a new person has just been appointed. We expect to receive our funds any day now, and

then we really will have something to go on.

Much, much credit is due the librarian of the state who have had faith to go ahead even if the funds are not here yet. It takes courage to persist when something long-awaited fails to materialize on schedule. but as it was said at the Great Falls meeting in July, Montana could go ahead with no money if necessary! It's the spirit that counts!

Sincerely,
Catherine S. Chadwick

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ALA AWARDS

The American Library Association offers a number of awards and citations for outstanding service in the library field. It was one of these that the Whitefish Public Library won last June. The following are available and recommendations are invited: Melvil Dewey Medal, Joseph W. Lippincott award, Beta Phi Mu Award, Grolier Society Award, John Cotton Dana Publicity Awards, Margaret Mann Citation, Newberry and Caldecott Medals. Space limitations prevent our giving further details here, but the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois will be glad to answer inquiries.

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The Laurel Public Library reports that they had a three-column story with picture in the local paper in honor of Book Week. The library recently added 102 new books to its collection.

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A SPECIAL SEARCH SERVICE FOR BUSY LIBRARIANS!

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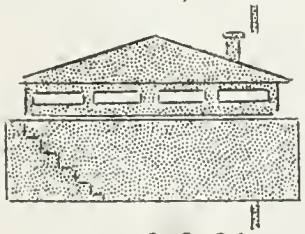

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Ten years successful experience in locating "EVERYTHING THAT'S OUT-OF-PRINT" makes us feel that we can help you build your collection in the specific direction of your greatest interest.....at competitive prices.

Send us your list of Wants!

Maybe we've been lucky.....but we can point to a high score in finding books "impossible to locate".

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE MONTANA STATE LIBRARY EXTENSION COMMISSION

The State Library Extension Commission has undertaken an ambitious program to submit to the 1957 General Assembly, but the provisions in the proposed legislation are essential if the Commission is to operate efficiently.

First to command attention from the legislature is the 1957-59 biennial budget. The Commission is asking for $61,994.00 - an increase of $19,080.00 over the present biennial budget of $42,914.00. However, included in this increase is an item of $7,200.00, or $3,600.00 annually, to cover the cost of services to blind readers in Montana, leaving an increase of $11,880.00, or only $5,940.00 a year for the normal operating expenses of the Commission.

The Seattle Public Library is the U. S. Depository for braille and talking books for the states of Washington and Montana and the Territory of Alaska. Blind readers in this state have, for the past many years, received their books free of charge from the Seattle Public Library. While the actual books are free to readers, they must be serviced by staff of the Seattle Public Library, and this expense has been borne by the Seattle library. Montana has now been asked to carry its share of the expense in servicing these books. The Seattle Public Library reports that it serves more than 300 blind readers in this state at an approximate cost of $12.00 a person. Members of the Commission consider the additional $7,200.00 in the budget for the coming biennium a legitimate and essential request.

The next important matter to come before the legislature is the request for an appropriation from the Capitol Land Grant Fund to add a two-story annex to the Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building in Helena, which will house Commission headquarters on the main floor and an auditorium on the second floor for the use of state groups and organizations. The estimated cost for this building is between $80,000 and $100,000.

The Capitol Land Grant Fund consists of moneys realized from state lands, and these funds must be used for buildings on the Capitol grounds. The Commission will ask for an appropriation for the proposed addition contingent upon the receipt of moneys in the Capitol Land Grant Fund in excess of bonded indebtedness against the Fund. In requesting an appropriation from this Fund, the taxpayers of Montana will not carry the burden of the building project.

To add a wing to the Veterans and Pioneers building will mean a saving in building costs since only three walls will have to be constructed, and the basic installations of wiring, heating, and air conditioning in the Veterans and Pioneers building will be utilized in the addition

From July 1945 until the spring of 1956, the Commission enjoyed adequate and comfortable quarters in the State University Library building. However, in the spring when the remodeling program for the University library got under way, it became necessary to move the Commission headquarters to another building on campus - a building constructed in World War I, which is now old and run - down and which is completely inadequate for Commission headquarters.

The services of the Commission, in the last 10 years, have grown and expanded; it has served libraries, schools, and individuals in every county in Montana; and it has a big program ahead. In order to function

adequately and efficiently, the Commission must be properly housed. Furthermore, the Commission should be located in the Capitol city along with other state boards and commissions.

Finally, a bill to amend Section 1 of the present Commission Law will be presented to the legislature. The revision reads:

> The state library extension commission shall consist of the state superintendent of public instruction and the director of agricultural extension service at the Montana State College as ex officio members, five members to be appointed by the governor, who shall be residents of the state interested in libraries but not engaged directly in library work, and a qualified librarian from a public, county or regional library in Montana to be appointed by the governor upon the recommendation of the Montana State Library Association. At no time may more than three of the five appointed members be of the same political party. Initial appointments of these five members shall be for one, two, three, four and five year terms respectively; initial appointment of the public, county or regional librarian shall be for five years. All appointments thereafter shall be for five years and until a successor is selected. After the expiration of these initial appointments no person may be appointed to serve more than two terms, but this shall not include appointment to serve out an unexpired term. The governor shall fill vacancies within sixty days by appointment for the unexpired term. The members of the commission shall choose a chairman from among their number to serve for two years, and they shall fill any vacancy in the chairmanship by election for the unexpired term. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services except their actual expenses necessarily incurred in transacting the business of the commission. The terms of the present members of the commission are hereby terminated.

The Commission is asking the support of the Montana State Library Association through its Legislative Committee of which Mrs. Leo Graybill is Chairman. Montana librarians will remember the outstanding job that Mrs. Graybill did for the Commission in the last legislature--WE WON! With Mrs. Graybill's fine work again in the coming legislature, together with the help of all the librarians in the state, the Commission hopes to report another "winner" in 1957. BUT THE COMMISSION NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT!

The Commission is eager to give the best service possible to Montana, but there is a limit to what it can do unless it has adequate funds and staff.

Kathleen Campbell, Chairman
Montana State Library
Extension Commission

The present Commission Law follows:

44-127

(1575.1.) State library extension commission created. A commission is hereby created to be known as the state library extension commission. This commission shall consist of the librarian of the state university as chairman, the state superintendent of public instruction, ex officio member, and three members to be appointed by the governor, who shall serve one, two and three

years respectively. As these terms expire, annually thereafter one person shall be appointed, for a term of three years. The members of said commission shall receive no compensation for their services except their actual and necessary traveling expenses.

44-128

(1575.2.) Employment of secretary and assistants. The commission shall employ a secretary who shall be a trained and experienced librarian, not a member of the commission, for such compensation as the commission may deem adequate, and who shall perform the usual duties of a secretary and such other duties as may be assigned by the commission, to serve at the will of the commission. The commission may also employ such other assistants as shall be required for the performance of the commission's work. In addition to their salaries, the secretary and assistants shall be allowed their actual expenses while absent from the commission office in the service of the commission.

44-129

(1575.3.) Powers and duties of the commission. The work of the commission shall be to give assistance and advice to all libraries in the state and to communities in the state which may purpose to establish libraries, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, or improving established libraries, and aiding in the establishment of traveling libraries; the commission shall act as a state board of vocational standards and library examiners and perform all the duties of said board as provided in section 4565; obtain, each year, from all libraries in the state, reports showing the condition, growth, and development and such other facts and statistics as may be deemed of public interest by the commission; the commission shall make a biennial report to the governor of the state on or before the first day of January covering the work of the commission, and incorporating reports of libraries in the state.

44-130

(1575.4) Authorization of commission to accept and administer funds or property from federal government and other agencies. The commission is hereby designated a state library administrative agency and is empowered to accept and administer any moneys or property appropriated for or granted to it by any agency, public or private, for library service in the state, including the federal governmnet, provided that the acceptance of such funds or property from the federal government does not entail any degree of federal control.

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JOIN PNLA NOW

As you know, the PNLA President for 1956/57 is Alma Jacobs, Public Librarian at Great Falls. We all know her, we all like her, we all respect her. Let's get behind her and show the rest of the Pacific Northwest that she has our support. We can best do this by joining the PNLA. Dues are low. Here is the scale:

Monthly Salary under $125.00	$ 1.50
Monthly Salary $125 - $199.99	$ 2.00
Monthly Salary $200 - $299.99	$ 3.00
Monthly Salary $300 and over	$ 4.00
Life Members	$40.00

The treasurer is Roman Mostar, University of Washington Library, Seattle 5, Washington. Your Editor will be glad to send forms to anyone requesting them, or better yet, just send your check to Mr. Mostar and tell him you want to join the PNLA.

There are very few such worthwhile organizations that you can belong to for as reasonable a rate. Mrs. Jacobs has asked that we present to you her personal appeal to join now. You will receive the PNLA Quarterly and you will have the satisfaction of helping in the work of the most progressive, alert, and respected regional library association on the continent.

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NOON FRIDAY MAY 3, THROUGH

NOON SUNDAY MAY 5

OUR PNLA REPRESENTATIVE REPORTS

The first meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association Board of Directors for the year 1956-57 was held at the Spokane Public Library, Spokane, Washington, October 20, 1956 at 9 A.M.

The first order of business was the appointment of a secretary. Mrs. Alma Jacobs, President, nominated Bea O'Mahoney of the Great Falls Public Library staff to be secretary for the coming year. The board approved this appointment.

A letter was read from Miss Alice McClain, last year's PNLA secretary, thanking the Board and the association for the honorarium provided for the secretary. Minutes of the August 28, 1956 meeting, held in Pullman, Washington, were read and approved.

Roman Mostar of the University of Washington Library presented the treasurer's report. There was considerable discussion among board members as to how long the association can go on spending above its income. The most obvious solutions to the problem are either an increase in dues or a sizeable increase in membership, or possibly a combination of both. The board decided that for this next year the emphasis would be on an increase in membership.

It had been recommended that this year's Board set up a scholarship committee. After discussion it was decided to refer this to the Personnel Administration Committee for study. The committee will be asked to recommend methods of administration, means of financing, eligibility, etc.

After Mrs. Jacobs had read a letter from Miss Lesley Heathcote, Montana State College Library, Bozeman, Montana, concerning available dates for a possible PNLA conference at Bozeman in 1957 the Board decided to accept the dates September 5, 6, and 7, 1957. This is to be a joint meeting with the Mountain-Plains Library Association and it was thought that the Bozeman location would be a better location for this joint meeting than other suggested locations.

It was pointed out that there is one more step needed to attain chapter status for PNLA in ALA. It will be necessary to poll all ALA members in the Pacific Northwest area regardless of their membership in PNLA. The secretary to the Board was directed to make this poll.

A request from the Division of Work With Children and Young People for a stipulated amount to be provided for their division in the budget each year was denied on the grounds that it has not been PNLA policy to provide in the budget for continued activities of divisions. The secretary was requested to write to the division explaining this decision and suggesting ways in which the division might raise its own money.

A rather long discussion took place concerning the collection of division dues by the PNLA secretary. When last year's Board proposed this to the Association at the Pullman meeting, it was the Board's intent that dues should be collected in the same pattern as ALA dues. This would mean that PNLA dues would include enough to provide membership in one division. When the item was presented at Pullman, however, it was presented in such a way that the membership voted only to authorize the PNLA Treasurer to collect division dues, if and when they are presented for collection. It is the opinion of some members of the Board of Directors that this method may financially weaken the divisions because they will no

longer have the responsibility for collecting their own dues. If, however, PNLA dues were to be increased to include membership in at least one division of PNLA all members would then belong to one division of their selection. This would also provide a steady, predictable income for the divisions. On the Treasurer's recommendation the Board decided that the Treasurer will collect only PNLA dues for this coming year. Next year, new forms will include space to check division membership and to include dues for that division if the member desires.

The Board has been asked to set dates for the Golden Jubilee Conference in Seattle in 1959. They were also asked to select four days even though they may only use three. The Board selected August 31 through September 3 for this conference which will be held on the University of Washington campus.

After a recess for lunch the Board went back to work to discuss plans for the Bozeman conference. None of these plans are as yet definite enough to announce. The theme of the conference, which will be "Books Around the World", does, however, offer some very interesting possibilities and it is to be hoped that there will be a large Montana delegation in Bozeman next September.

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to the very difficult job of appointing committees. May I suggest to those Montanans who may be asked to serve on PNLA Committees, that they make every effort to accept these appointments. In any case, it will be a great help to the President if replies are sent as soon as possible.

MERWIN M. MOORES

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Librarians should check all corners and empty (if any!) shelves before locking up. Helen Prichard of Stillwater County Library recently locked in an absorbed second-grader, who finally escaped through a window!

And this reminds your Editor of the time when she and her sister were being shown through the University of Oregon Medical School Library by Miss Bertha Hallam. The sister, who is not a librarian, but who is interested in writing, got bored with library details but kept looking into corners and peering around furniture, until finally Miss Hallam said, "Elsie what <u>are</u> you looking for?" Elsie replied, "I'm just thinking that a library would be a wonderful place for a whodunit - it has so many lovely corners for corpses!"

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"LADY, DROP THAT PENCIL-DATER!"

Some years ago when I was quite satisfied with the little routine ways I had for doing my work I happened on an article in one of the library magazines about a librarian who was proud of herself for having spent over two hours and much material mending a book. The author described the book as being patched up within an inch of its life and hardly recognizable, certainly not attractive. It happened that it was a title easily available in an inexpensive edition. The librarian thought she was saving money because the materials didn't cost much--her time meant nothing.

Enlightenment started that day and I hope it never stops for I continually find areas in which to apply the principle that time must be considered in the total cost of any work. Leisurely sitting in our little cubicles serenely pasting book pockets while modern business methods pass us by is one of our sad mistakes.

Of course there are two extremes--the librarian who putters around on merely routine work and the librarian who will not stoop to pick up a brush or put away a book even though it would help in an emergency. In the large in-between field is where the possibility for increasing efficiency lies, for the two extremes have set mental patterns that do not allow of change.

There are certain routine duties in every library that can be learned easily by any inexperienced person with average good sense and a desire to do the work well. These might include pasting pockets and due slips, putting on plastic jackets, mending, putting away books and straightening shelves, checking books out and in, slipping books, routine typing, etc. In a library where there is more than one on the staff careful planning for additional help can result in stretching the budget dollar greatly. The librarian is the highest paid staff member and if she takes her time to do work (except as busy work at odd times) that can be done by someone receiving one-fifth to one-half as much as she does, it is not sound economy.

Now the paradox of this argument is that the librarian, for a good share of her time, should be doing work that cannot be labelled with a price. Library work is WITH AND FOR PEOPLE. The field of public relations is most important in our modern, busy life. Libraries have great competition for time and attention. Libraries have a challenge, a cause--the future of our country will be greatly influenced by what our people read. Libraries must use every possible medium of publicity available, every method of allure imaginable, working WITH people. It takes creative thinking and working, many hours in the circulation department and with groups outside the library walls, advising and guiding readers, stimulating interest. Human relations being what they are the librarian represents the library to many of her patrons.

Clarity and organization in our records is important but if we librarians spend all of our time on how a book is prepared for circulation instead of seeing that it gets into the hands of readers we are paying first-rate attention to second-rate things!

Inez Herrig

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Whitefish hopes to have its new library quarters within a year. The electors passed the bond issue for the city center building which will provide space for the library on the second floor.

AMONG FRIENDS

By Harriette E. Cushman

This is the year! You ask, "What year?" I answer, "Legislative year."

We, as Friends of the Library have the distinct privilege of being able to help our libraries in a Legislative year. We, being interpreters of libraries to the people can do a job which librarians and library board members can not do. Legislators are apt to feel when the afore-mentioned ask for money they merely have an ax to grind. We know that they don't. But what can one do when personally involved? We, on the other hand, can ask as a disinterested party and ask we must.

We know that libraries must flourish. They are the bulwark of democracy against all isms. An informed public can speak with authority and not get panicked. Where is information obtained better than between the covers of books?

But there is much more involved this session than the general overall need of supporting bills and appropriations for our State Library Commission, which is the reservoir for all of our Montana Libraries. There are three points which Friends must be able to talk and write about intelligently

First - with the passage of the Rural Library Services Bill in Congress last year, each state must have matching funds in order to carry-on the demonstrations which the act makes possible. We must not let these funds go by the board just because Montana won't appropriate enough to receive her just share. We need to match the Federal Funds available for us.

Second - The State Commission is now housed in a tumbling down one time World War I barracks on the Missoula campus. The building is not fire proof and is utterly inadequate. The state has funds which can only be used on State Capitol grounds. Dr. K. Ross Toole, Director of the State Historical Museum and Library is willing to grant the Commission proper housing if an addition can be built onto the Museum. Thus without additional taxes this can be accomplished. It's the job of the Friends of the Library to inform the Legislators. Let them know that we are the squeaking wheel and badly need the axle grease stored in the State's warehouse. With about $100,000.00 the Commission can have a permanent, centrally located and thoroughly adequate home.

Then here is the third point and perhaps the most important. At least you've got a powerful talking point. Surely you've heard about or perhaps have seen the "Talking Books" for the blind. Nothing gives greater enrichment to those with impaired vision than these do. I remember talking to an intelligent blind man shortly after Reves' "Anatomy of Peace" came off the press. From his comments it was evident that he was familiar with the book. When I asked him who had read it to him, he answered that he had had the record of the book from the Talking Book Library. Then he added, "I don't know how I could lead a normal life without that source of knowledge."

What has this got to do with my third point? Everything. For many years we have been riding on the band wagon with the Seattle Public Library paying the fare. Through the courtesy of that library these records have been made available to the blind of Montana. They can no longer carry the burden. We should not expect them to. At the present cost of $12.00 per person annually,

we will need a budget of $3,600.00 to provide for our 300 blind citizens.

Therefore taking in all of these points and giving the Commission an adequate budget to operate and handle its obligations, we MUST inform our legislators that we need an annual appropriation of $30,994.02 or $61,994.04 for the biennium.

Please, begin informing your legislators AT ONCE. Don't procrastinate. And if you do not have enough ammunition, talk matters over with your local Librarian or write to Mrs. Catherine Chadwick, Director of Library Service or Miss Ellen Torgrimson, the Secretary of the Montana State Library Extension Commission, Missoula.

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The Junior library at Lewistown has found the little pamphlet "Growing Up With Books" 200 books which every child should have a chance to read and enjoy, to be of interest to the children since all books available on the list have been placed on a special shelf.

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A display of the books on the list of Sixty Years of Best Sellers clipped from the New York Times Book Review Section for October 14, 1956, has created considerable interest at the Carnegie Public Library in Lewistown. Of the one hundred twenty books on the list ninety two have been preserved thru the years.

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WESTERN WONDERLANDS, by John L. Blackford, is an unusual book recently published by Vantage Press. It is superbly illustrated with more than 110 photographs by the author and 37 by nine eminent camera artists. The book is a guide to bird habitats of the Western United States, birds of the deserts, stream borders, forests and mountains of the West. It discusses such naturalist's terms as "life zones", "forest layering" and nature's program of "plant and animal succession" in detail. It gives a simple interpretation of the field of ecology--the study of the relationship of living things to their environment. There has long been a need for such a volume.

Mr. Blackford has lived in Libby, Montana for many years and has achieved a national reputation as a naturalist. Many of his unusual articles and photographs have appeared in the NATURE MAGAZINE and others. Libraires will find it an important addition to their nature collections.

****

LET THE GOOD BOOKS SHOW

The shelves of two high school libraries that I recently visited were full, in fact they were crowded! But the vision certainly emphasized the need of WEEDING. The superintendent in one school was especially aware of the problem and he and his librarian sent us a call for assistance. His feeling was that wholesale discard and starting all over was probably the only answer. But as we worked through the shelves with the help of the Standard Catalog, he was amazed at the occasionally interesting and readable books that appeared out of the drabness.

We checked on the books from two standpoints. One, was the book listed in the Standard Catalog or other dependable lists? Second, was the book in good physical condition or worth repair? Was it an attractive edition? We also considered what other materials on the same subject were available and the need in that particular community to retain or replace materials. We did not finish, but we did make a good start in developing a procedure for them to follow.

In the other school we worked on the fiction shelves. Like murder mysteries? They have them. Like Zane Grey? They have them. (all volumes) They too, had that problem of accepting and rejecting gifts. Do not accept gifts without the privilege of weeding materials that are not suitable for your collection.

When you recognize the need of weeding, remember that you may proceed almost as though you were selecting books to order. If you need advice, ask another librarian. I am sure many school librarians would enjoy helpful supervision. A supervisor who would help, encourage, and "back you up" as you progress would be welcomed.

EXPLORING A NEW EDUCATIONAL FIELD

How does the school library supervisor ensure the building up of a balanced collection of books in the libraries that make up the complex system he administers, and in each of the individual school libraries, adequate to their needs? What steps does he take to maintain the most effective service in each library, make the fullest use of the available books and library facilities?

These are the basic issues explored in a new book whose publication has been announced by the American Library Association:

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY SUPERVISOR (The School Library Supervisor. Harold Lancour, ed. American Library Association. 104 pages. Paper. $1.75.) The school library supervisor is responsible for the administration of the libraries attached to a multi - school system, whether at state, consolidated or municipal level. For many large school systems this has been an administrative necessity for many years. But with the rapid expansion of American school systems since World War II the problem has naturally taken on a much wider significance.

The new book is a collection of ten papers presented at a recent Institute of the University of Illinois Library School. It is the first comprehensive attempt to deal with the subject, and brings together the current thinking and practical experience of the national leaders in the field. The basic questions are approached through general

treatments of library supervision, and through specific studies of the work in the main types of school library system.

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NEWS AND NOTES

Jean Todd wishes to thank all the librarians who so kindly supply her with news items for the Quarterly and to remind others that she would appreciate hearing of recent or imminent important events. The Editor would like to add her thanks also.

Mrs. Clive (Marjorie) Roark who has been Assistant Librarian at the Lincoln County Free Library for the past nine years recently resigned to move to a new business location with her husband. A number of the Montana librarians met her when the MSLA met in Libby several years ago. She will be missed from her position where she was a very efficient worker.

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Merwin Moores, librarian of Northern Montana College, will be on leave January - March 1957 to attend the University of Washington, where he will take courses in library science and education.

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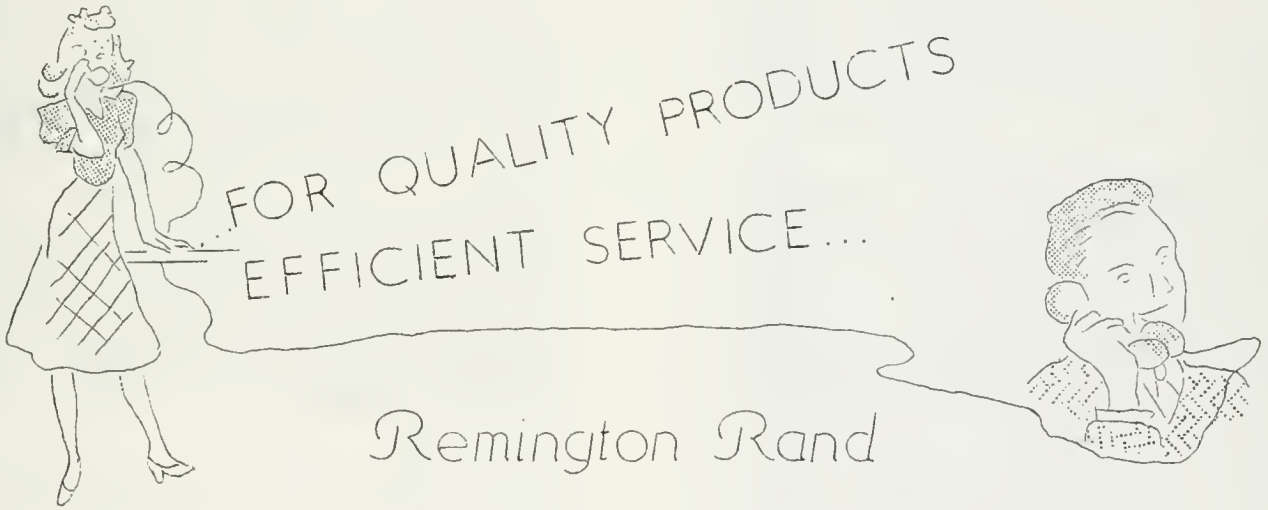

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The Public Libraries Division of the American Library Association announces publication of the PLD REPORTER, NO. 5, titled "Cooperative Practices Among Public Libraries."

Available now from the ALA Publishing Department ($2.25; or $1.85 on series order) the 70-page publication was prepared with the cooperation of the PLD Library Extension Section under the chairmanship of Verna Nisterdirk, Florida State Library, Tallahassee, Florida. The editor is Rezia Gaunt, formerly of the Gary (Ind.) Public Library.

Miss Nisterdirk said:

"This practical guide was inspired by the revised standards for public libraries, 'Public Library Service' which set forth as its 'most important single recommendation' the cooperative approach on the part of libraries. In this PLD REPORTER are detailed descriptions of cooperation in action and we believe every public librarian should study them in the light of the new standards and his own library situation."

Included are 27 narrative examples of 12 different kinds of library cooperation, giving details of actual library programs which cover reciprocal borrowers' privileges, interlibrary loans, cooperative book evaluation and selection plans, centralized purchasing of books and supplies, cooperative purchase and use of books and supplies, union catalogs, centralized cataloging, rotation and exchange of materials, cooperative consultant service, planned referrals, cooperative publicity, and duplication of catalog cards.

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The University of Florida Libraries is offering three graduate assistantships in the academic year 1957-58 for study leading to a master's or doctoral degree in a subject field other than library science. Graduate assistants work approximately 15 hours per week in the Library, assisting in bibliographical research or library administration.

Stipend is $1,400 for a nine month period and holders of assistantships are exempt from out-of-state tuition fees. The deadline for filing formal application is March 31, 1957.

Inquiries are invited, especially from librarians and students in library schools who are interested in advanced work in subject fields. Applications should be made to: Director of Libraries, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

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Mrs. Louise Kjera joined the staff of Parmly Billings Memorial Library in July. She came to Montana from Sonoma, California where she was head librarian of the Public Library, and earlier she was cataloger and assistant librarian in Twin Falls, Idaho Public Library. Her home state is Minnesota. Coming from "sunny" California, Mrs. Kjera has faithfully carried an umbrella to work each day, although she is frequently stopped by strangers who explain, "Lady, it doesn't rain that easy in Montana."

GUESS WHAT these youngsters wanted when they asked for the following from the Billings Bookmobile crew?

1. Request for information on the "turquoise" Indians
2. Request for information on "dinner saucers"
3. "Serious George"
4. "Bartholomew and the Blob"

ANSWERS:

1. Iroquois Indians
2. Dinosaurs
3. "Curious George"

4. "Bartholomew and the Cobleck"

****

Two new librarians in Miles City are Mrs. Phyllis Schneider at Custer County High School and Rita Klein at the V. A. Hospital.

The Miles City Public Library has long received excellent publicity from its puppet plays. This fall it has presented performances for the Woman's Club and also for the P.T.A. It has also presented an art exhibit by a local artist, Mrs. Earl Cockrum.

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There is such a spate of children's books coming from the presses these days that it is difficult for the lay adult to make wise choices. Realizing this, the Parmly Billings Memorial Library has presented a series of three talks by Ann Whitmack and Mrs. John Griffiths to acquaint adults with the good books in the field. Book lists and special displays added to the interest. This is a very fine service and other librarians will undoubtedly be interested in its possibilities.

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Helen Ross reports that the Livingston Public Library Board has completed a remodeling and redecorating project and that an extensive weeding of the book collection is going on.

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The Special Libraries Association Recruitment Committee, in facing the problem of where are librarians, general or special, coming from in the next five years, suggests that all librarians take stock of themselves by considering seriously the following provocative questions:

Are you up to date on the professional activities and innovations of your chosen field?

Do you talk enthusiastically about the satisfactions you find in being a librarian?

Do you accept requests to speak on programs about the satisfactions found in the library profession?

Do you strive to make the kind of impression which will inspire others, such as the clerical workers on your staff, to imitate you?

Do you take time to talk to your clerical staff about the advantages of pursuing library courses at night or on a part-time school and part-time work basis?

Do you permit your staff to help you with some interesting problems?

Do you invite groups of students to visit your library?

Are you active in community affairs? (Here is an opportunity to

achieve a most satisfying reputation with your patrons--and potential patrons--as well as an enviable reputation for the profession of librarianship.)

From: "Every Librarian--a Recruitment Committee of one". SPECIAL LIBRARIES, Nov., 1956

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The Twenty-Second Annual Conference of the University of Chicago Library School will be held from June 19-21, 1957, and will deal with the subject, "New Directions in Public Library Developments." Outstanding authorities in the field of public administration, public finance, urban development and related fields will join distinguished speakers in the field of librarianship to discuss emerging problems in public librarianship.

It is especially appropriate that the Conference be devoted to problems facing the public library at this particular time. Special attention will be paid to implications of the new standards for public library service and the new Library Services Act. Problems which will arise in meeting the standards and implementing the act will be seen against changes in the society which affect a public library in all of its aspects. Papers will be presented on changing community patterns and other sociological factors involved in library planning, on the plans which are being submitted for support under the new Library Services Act, on problems of support for the changing library, implications for library personnel, and the effect of the changing society on the collection, on services, and on public library programming.

A leaflet describing the detailed program of the Conference will be available soon upon request. For further information address the Dean of the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

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LIBRARY - COMMUNITY PROJECT

Librarians who are planning adult education programs will be interested in the activities of the ALA Library - Community Project. LCP consultants are available for advice, but librarians must operate through their state agency. The LCP consultant service has issued two explanatory publications, which are available on request: Workshops, Institutes and consultants, and the ALA Library - Community Project Service. Address: Library - Community Project, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

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The decorative panel executed by Rudy Autio of the Archie Bray Foundation, Helena, and installed on the new Glacier County Library at Cut Bank, has received state-wide press attention. Those who have seen it have been very admiring. It points up once again the library's importance in cultural matters.

****

Hill County Friends are the most enthusiastic people! Their teas are always well attended. Their latest project is to purchase a memorial plaque for the Library, and to this end they raised $50.00 at a rummage sale.

****

The Whitefish Public Library's scrapbook which won the John Cotton Dana award citation, is in such demand that it cannot be viewed locally until April 22nd. The librarians of the State will be glad to know that they will have a chance to see it at the MSLA conference in Butte, May 3-5.

****

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Bill K. Pate is Librarian of Billings' new Lewis and Clark Junior High School. He is originally from Wyoming, but a graduate of Montana State University and received his library training at MSU and the University of Wyoming. He was elected secretary of the Library Section of the Southwest District MEA recently and is an active member of MSLA. He describes his library as follows: "It has a large reading room and magazine reading room. All the furniture is in light birch. The stack section's capacity is over 10,000 books and this is on the upper level of a split level floor. There is a glassed in conference room, utility sink and store room. There are brick dividers with two planters and the color scheme is in light blue-green. We have a northern exposure for our lighting and gray and green tile flooring"

****

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Public Library, Great Falls

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Public Library, Havre

Baldwin, Grace D.
High School Library (Box 96)
Box Elder

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Toole County Library, Shelby

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Libby High School Library
Libby

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Missoula

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Gallatin County High School Library
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Helena

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Helena

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White, M. Catherine
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Missoula

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Carroll College Library
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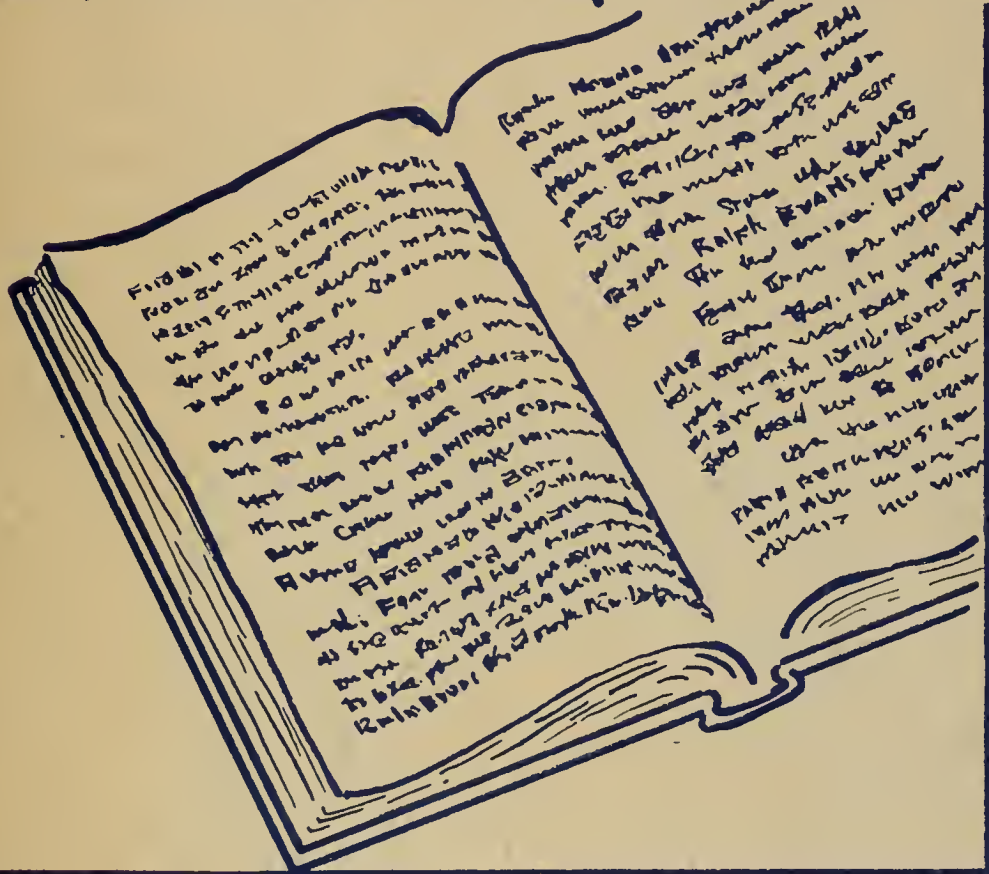
MONTANA

LIBRARY QUARTERLY



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY

Volume 2, No. 3 April 1957

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The Montana Library Quarterly is sent free to members of the Montana State Library Association. To all others the annual subscription is $1.50 payable to Miss Zada Bridges, Public Library, Great Falls, Montana

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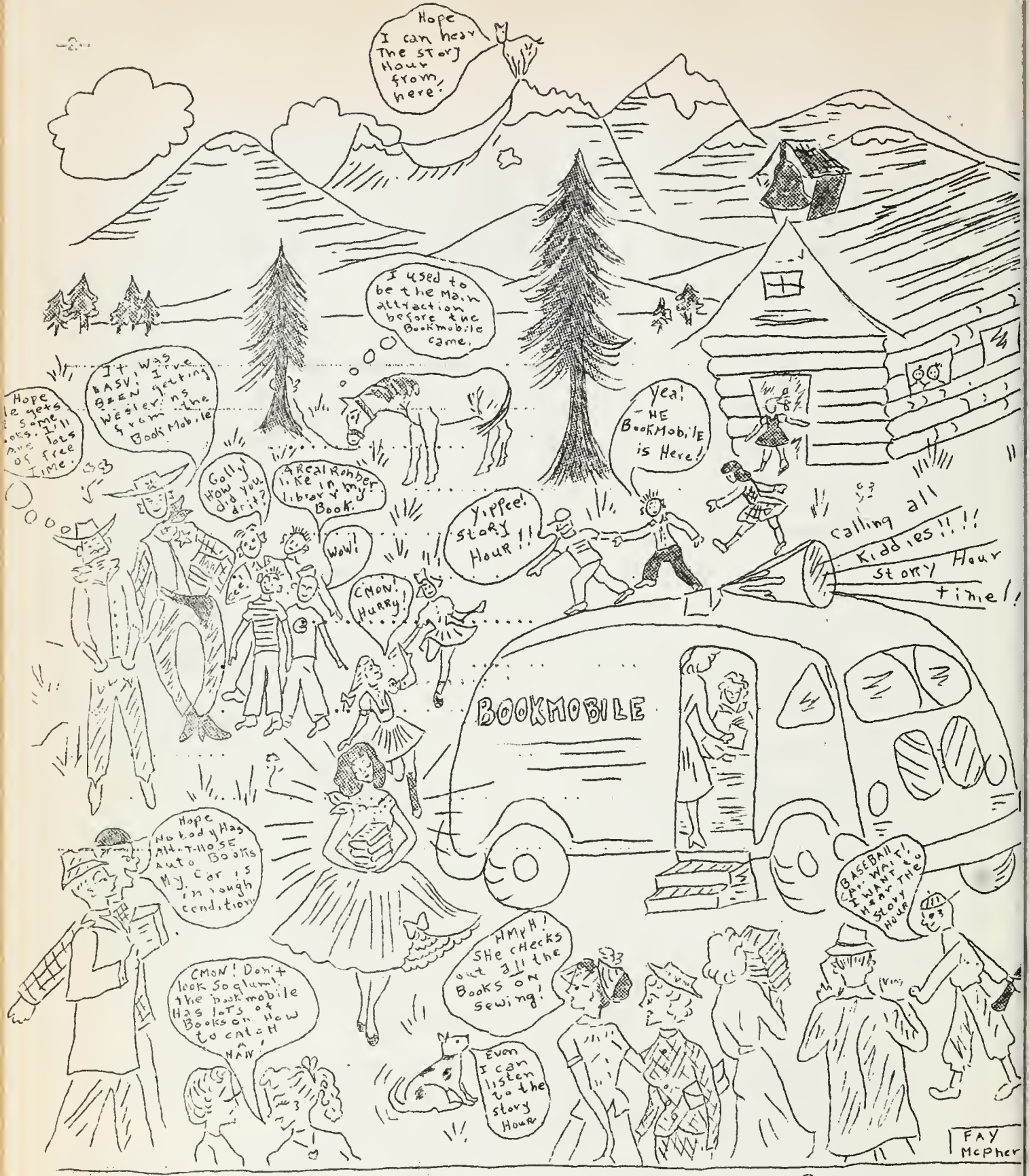
Montana State College Library, Bozeman

The Montana Library Quarterly is indexed in Library Literature and in Contents in Advance.


Hope I can hear The story Hour from here!
I used to be the main attraction before the Bookmobile came.
It was BASY! I've been getting Western's from the BookMobile
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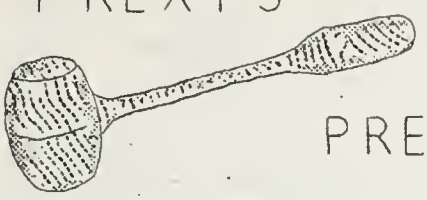
Golly! How you did it?
A real Robber. Ke in my library Book.
Wow!
C'MON! Hurry!
Yea! The BookMobile is Here!
Yippee! story Hour!!
calling all Kiddies!!!! Story Hour time!
BOOKMOBILE
Hope Nobody Has All-THOSE Auto Books My Car is in rough condition
C'MON! Don't look So glum! the bookmobile Has lots of Books on How to catch A MAN!
HMpH! SHe checks out all the Books ON sewing!
Even I can listen to the story Hour
BASEBALL! CAN WAIT! I WANT TO HEAR STORY HOUR
FAY McPher

Soon to be Seen in MONTANA Communities

PREXY'S PRELUDE



Once again Conference Time draws near and it is "On to Butte"! The program has been arranged to meet requests of librarians who answered questionnaires sent out last fall for suggestions as to the type of program most needed. There will be workshops to help in library financial problems, workshops in the care and use of the book collection, and workshops on ways and means of library participation in community activities as well as special workshops for school problems.

The local Committee under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Loretta Peck has arranged a comfortable and pleasant place for all meals and meetings and has planned a most intriguing program for those periods between workshops when relaxation is the need. The details going into the planning of a conference are many and we are in debt to a most excellent committee for a magnificent job well done.

Last year in Kalispell we wetted the clay and this year in Butte we will mold this clay into bricks for better service to all Montana. If you have not attended a conference in the past, make this your first conference. A hostess committee will be on hand to see that you meet other librarians from all parts of the state, so don't be bashful-just pack that suitcase and head for Butte. We are looking forward to seeing every librarian in Montana at the 1957 Conference in Butte, Montana, May 3, 4, 5. Come early and take the trip through the mines, stay late and go through the smelter. Come learn and have fun!

Marjorie J. Moores

****

The Billings Geological Society, in cooperation with the Public Library Board, is in the process of setting up a technical library for geologists and petroleum engineers. This will be housed in the east basement room of the Billings Library, into which all of the Library's collection of maps, books, government documents in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, geology, petroleum technology have been moved. The Society has set up committees which are analysing the Library's collection in these fields, and which will secure essential items to add to the book stock, so that under one roof will be a complete collection for geologists and engineers. It is hoped that the room will also be used by amateur scientists and will encourage interest along that line.

****

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March 8, 1957

To All Montana Librarians:

I would like to urge Montana librarians to become members of the Pacific Northwest Library Association. PNLA is composed of librarians, library trustees, and friends of libraries in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, and in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta.

The PNLA purpose is to advance the standards of libraries and to improve library service in this area. To carry out the program, we need the support of all librarians in Montana. You will receive the PNLA Quarterly which keeps you informed of projects the Association has underway and the progress that is being made in the region.

The following is a schedule of the dues:

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This year, PNLA will meet September 5, 6 and 7 at Bozeman, Montana and will be a joint meeting with the Mountain Plains Library Association. This is a rare opportunity for you to attend the meeting of librarians from all over the region. I know that no one will want to pass up this opportunity to broaden professional contacts and to become acquainted with new developments in your field.

Since the presidency of PNLA is in Montana this year, I am counting on you to help make the Bozeman meeting a success by your attendance. Please send your dues to Mr. Roman Mostar, Treasurer, PNLA, University of Washington Library, Seattle 5, Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Alma S. Jacobs, President
Pacific Northwest Library Association

****

MEMO TO
MONTANA LIBRARIANS

Naturally, most of you will be coming to the PNLA - MPLA conference in Bozeman September 5, 6 and 7. As the meetings start first thing on the morning of September 5th, most of the people will be getting here on Wednesday, September 4th, and an informal get-together is being planned for that evening. As all Montana librarians are hosts, we at Montana State College will appreciate it if you will arrange to get to Bozeman by dinner time on Wednesday September 4th, so that we may have your help in welcoming the visitors.

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WHAT IS

"LIBERRY WORK"?

Long ago when I was attending library school during the depression days, I worked for my room and board in the home of a prominent lady social worker in the Bay area. When I first came to her home she showed me her new gas range, a gleaming paragon of chrome and white enamel, advanced for its time, and shining in unmarred chastity. The lady explained that she wanted that stove kept that way - that it was the pride of her life.

Now the lady was a truly dedicated social worker, which meant that she was practically never at home, as she was so busy regulating the homes of people on relief and in need in that area. Weeks would go by when she ate not a meal at home, to say nothing of cooking one, but every spare moment that she was in she spent in stove-worship of one kind or another, - polishing the chrome, wiping off the enamel, checking to be sure that all was well with her kitchen god - or just standing around admiring it.

In the meantime meals were regularly cooked and eaten by other members of the family who took a more utilitarian view of the furniture, even messed things up a bit now and then. For, after all, the function of the stove is to cook, just as the function of the library is to serve the public with books and materials to their needs and desires. Fetishes, such as stove-worship, catalog worship, status-quo worship, - all are beside the point in today's society which must be fed and must be informed to survive.

All the shortcuts we take, the elimination of useless materials and techniques, are in the interest of having more time and space to serve the true purposes of librarianship - getting books and people together. Is there a better way to do the things you do in the library? Why not try something new and see if you don't like it better. If you don't there's no harm done. Is that step, that process, that card, that entry, that number, necessary? Perhaps you could leave it out and save time. No technique or tool in the library deserves our obeisance. We owe our obligation only to service to the community. That's "Liberry Work" - demanding our best and challenging our capabilities to the full. But, oh so rewarding and satisfying! What about it, "Liberrians"?

Catherine S. Chadwick

****

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DECISIONS, DECISIONS, DECISIONS

When the 99,999th book was accessioned for the Missoula Public Library, and the numbering machine ran out of numbers, we had a problem. Should we set the machine back to 00000 and write in the digit 1 until a new machine could be ordered for $28.00, or should we discontinue accessioning altogether and use just copy numbers from now on?

We tried writing in the digit 1 on about 30 books but that seemed too slow and laborious, and besides we got to wondering if accession numbers were necessary anymore. Our accession register had been discarded long ago, so why continue to keep the accession number? While the matter was percolating in our heads, Mrs. Catherine Chadwick, Director of Library Services of the Montana State Library Extension Commission, dropped in the office and the problem was mentioned to her. I'm sure you can guess what she said. It was, "Of course, you don't need to accession any longer, or buy a new numbering machine, start using copy numbers and buy some new books with the $28.00 that you'll save". We tossed our order for the new numbering machine into the waste basket, and just like that we quit accessioning.

Librarians that have never used the accession method can never realize what a decision that was. It is only us old die-hards who can understand.

Another step recently taken, and time will tell whether we stepped over or into the puddle, was to discontinue the cataloging of westerns, light romances and mysteries, I read with a great deal of interest the article in the November, 1956, READERS DIGEST, entitled "Salesman of Knowledge and Dreams" and what appealed to me particularly was that Byron C. Hopkins, librarian of the East Orange, New Jersey Library had, among other changes, discontinued the cataloging of these three types of fiction, and if he could do it, why couldn't we?

We have always kept an author file of westerns and mysteries for inventory purposes and these two files are now being kept at the loan desk for staff reference. On all new additions, the inventory card will carry a pencilled note "No cat cds." We are continuing to make a shelf list card.

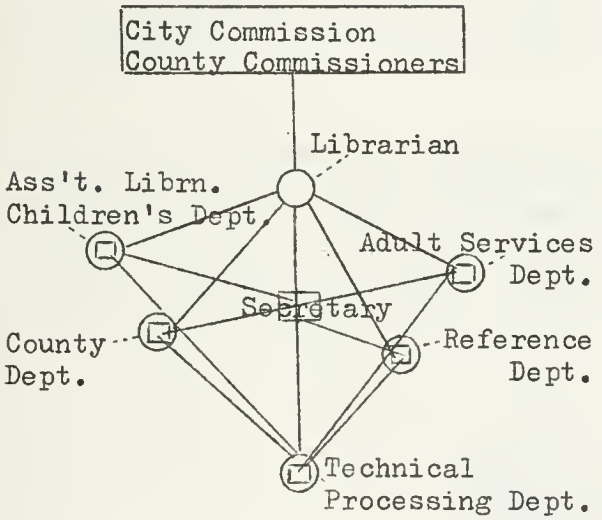
Arguments in favor of this procedure are: (1) The card catalog will not be encumbered with a lot of unnecessary cards. (Have you checked your catalog under Neubauer, William Arthur, recently? Do you recall any specific requests for titles by that author? We did, and we couldn't). (2) There will be a definite saving in card stock, and time and effort in the making, filing, and eventual withdrawing processes. We do not contemplate withdrawing the cards now in the catalog, but making it a gradual process as the books are withdrawn.

With the entrance of the Missoula Library into the Five Valleys Federation of Libraries, it was realized that, in order to utilize the experience and training of the staff, a shift in responsibilities of some members of the staff would be necessary.

Just a year ago, Walton R. L. Taylor, since resigned, but Business Manager for the City of Missoula at that time, requested a job analysis from each of the library's permanent employees. The publication, POSITION CLASSIFICATION AND SALARY

ADMINISTRATION IN LIBRARIES, published by the A.L.A. in 1951, was used as the guide for the analysis and each staff member was asked to read the publication before submitting her report. The form used for our report was adopted from Appendix A (page 63) and required the following information: (1) Name. (2) Position title. (3) Total hours per week. (4) Daily schedule (per week). (5) Rate of pay per (month, day, hour). (6) Statement of duties (regular tasks to be listed first and then occasional tasks).

With the information from these job analysis forms, Mrs. Chadwick worked out the following staff diagram, and on this pattern we hope to operate as a regional center.



At this time I should like to acknowledge the wonderful help, encouragement, and guidance that Mrs. Chadwick has given us. I know that Montana has and will continue to profit greatly by her wide knowledge and experience. We hope she will remain with us for a long time.

Evelyn L. Swant

****

Library Workshop
at
Montana State University
Missoula
July 22 - August 2, 1957

Richard L. Darling, of the School of Education, Montana State University, will conduct a workshop for school librarians, public librarians and teachers during the Summer Session. The Workshop will carry three quarter credits and the subject is Book Selection for Children and Young Adults. The prerequisite is 9 quarter hours of library science or practical experience in school or public libraries. Assisting Mr. Darling will be Miss Carol Trimble, Librarian of Oregon, who has had wide practical experience in the Pacific Northwest.

For further information, write Mr. Darling, School of Education, Montana State University, Missoula

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AMONG FRIENDS

by Harriette E. Cushman

Probably there is no one more important development in the Library field of the state than that which is being stimulated through the help of the Library Services Act. It is so important that we feel the Friends of the Library can well afford to spend their entire luncheon program at the MSLA meeting at Butte discovering what the Friends have done in areas where it is already operating and what they can do to get ready for it in other areas where it will be functioning this year or next.

This can be a very stimulating session if all of the Friends attending are previously aware of what is going to happen at that luncheon and have questions ready to spring on those on the program. We don't want it to be a dry as dust affair - - speaches from the floor and a dozing audience. Let's say it will be a panel involving everyone who is breaking bread together. Perhaps panel is a poor word. It's so over worked. But I wanted to get it across to you that you should come to the MSLA meeting, especially the Friends of the Library luncheon on Saturday noon, the 4th of May. I strongly urge this since everyone in the state is vitally concerned with making the Library Services Act work in his or her area; further that it will work when the time comes for you to participate.

Mrs. Bemis of Superior will tell how their Friends of the Library helped with the new Mineral County Library. A new library which might not have come into being had it not been for the Five Valleys Federation under the authority of the Services Act. While the Act could not provide the building, it did stimulate the incentive to have it. Mrs. Adair from Whitefish will tell how the Friends in the Northwest Federation which, by the way, was the first district to get under way, have functioned to help and cooperate with Mrs. Inez Herrig, their able librarian in charge of the district. Wouldn't you like to know about their bookmobile? Then Mr. Nelson, President of the Glacier County Friends will tell us what that group is doing to make ready for the funds which become available for their district this year.

This is only part of the treat which awaits you at Butte in May. Be there to imbibe this rich feast. And be sure to bring your thinking caps along so that the questions which are bothering you about putting this excellant service into practice may be answered.

Also you should be present for the Saturday afternoon session which Mrs. Marjorie Moores, the President of MSLA has allotted to the Friends. We want to determine where we are going and what is the function of a state organization in respect to local branches. Do we need the state organization? If so what is our function? Also we must be ready to elect a new State Chairman, if the Montana State Friends of the Library is to grow and be successful. Your present chairman has held the post two years. That's long enough.

Therefore let me again urge as many Friends as possible to be at the Butte meeting, May 3rd through the 5th. The sessions will be rewarding. Besides Butte's fun.

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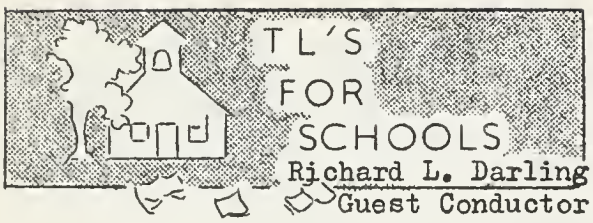

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARY

Teaching in the elementary school has changed vastly in the past few years. No longer is it possible to rely on the single text-book for the material necessary for the modern curriculum. With changes in curriculum and in teaching methods centrally organized library service has become a necessity for elementary schools that are to provide the best education for their pupils.

The elementary school library provides many services that cannot be provided by the old fashioned self-contained classroom. Budgets are too small to enable each room to have those books and other materials that are needed for satisfactory enrichment of the teaching program. The central library is the agency that can provide that material at the lowest cost to the entire school.

With its larger book collection the central library can become the real reading center of the school. It can provide the range of material needed to meet the differing interest and abilities of the pupils. Most authorities agree that the one most important function of elementary education upon which all the rest depends is the reading program. Without the books to challenge every youngster the reading program begins under a sizable handicap.

The library serves as an important integrating factor in the school. Under the unit type of learning experience the pupils do not study one subject in isolation from all others. Instead the learning of different types of skills is centered around interests in particular topics. The library provides the material that makes possible such units, enabling each pupil to pursue the particular aspect of a subject which most challenges his interest. The real value of the library becomes apparent to all the teachers as they use it in unit teaching.

The biggest problem is how to get an elementary library started if you do not have one. All of us in the library profession can help in our communities. We must convince by persuasion and, where possible, by demonstration the people of our communities that elementary libraries will be a real asset to the education of our children. Perhaps we can start with the administrators and teachers of our schools, with the school board and with PTA groups. The job will not be an easy one, for we have no tradition of elementary libraries as we have of secondary school libraries, but it is a job that can be done.

There will be arguments, and sound ones, against the elementary library. Schools that are short of classroom space will have grave difficulties in finding space for a library. But libraries have been set up, and successfully, in hallways, on large stair landings, and in other seemingly unlikely places. A major job will be persuading the school administrator. Ask him if all the teachers have access to the books in the individual classrooms of the school; whether they have any way of knowing what books are in the other classrooms; how many titles are duplicated in several classrooms. He must see the elementary library as a practical thing, as a way of saving dollars and cents at the same time that it is improving the kind of teaching done in the school.

By whatever means, we must get elementary school libraries if we are going to have our children educated in the way we most desire. Without books and libraries during the early formative years, we cannot hope to have reading adults.

TRAVELLING HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE LIBRARY

Fergus County High School, Lewistown, was one of the schools chosen for participation in the travelling science library program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Science Foundation. The library consists of six units of 25 books which are sent on a rotating basis to the participating schools. Lewistown reports a great increase in the interest of the students in reading in science. A catalog of this library can be obtained for twenty-five cents from High School Science Libraries, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. It provides the nucleus for an excellent collection of science books for the school library.

STUDENT LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

Ronan and St. Ignatius Library Clubs held a joint meeting in January to discuss the possibility of starting a state organization of library assistants as has been done in a number of other states. For the present they have decided to attempt only a regional organization and are planning to send out invitations to other schools in western Montana for a spring meeting.

BASIC BOOK COLLECTIONS

Does your school have the new 1956 editions of the ALA Basic Book Collections? The Basic Book Collection for Junior High Schools appeared late in 1956. The revised Basic Book Collection for High Schools is promised for early this year. With their selected lists of books, cataloging aids, and new lists of magazines these book lists will make especially valuable additions to your professional collection.

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The National Education Association this year celebrates its Centennial with the theme: "An Educated People Moves Freedom Forward." A list of books on education was published in the January issue of the ALA Bulletin and the April issue will be a special one devoted to the NEA. Libraries are urged to cooperate with teachers in celebrating the Centennial during the month of April

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COMMISSION NEWS

Mrs. Catherine Chadwick has resigned from the Montana State Library Extension Commission to accept the position of Extension Librarian of the State of Arizona. She will assume her new duties April 1st.

At a recent meeting of the Commission the following statement was prepared in appreciation of her services:

Catherine Chadwick: an appreciation

Although Catherine Chadwick has been Director of Library Services for the Commission for only a year and eight months, the contribution she has made to Montana has been outstanding. In cooperation with public librarians in the state she outlined a plan for library development in connection with the Library Services Act. At the conference of officials of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, held in Sacramento in November 1956, with state librarians of the western region, the plan was praised by the federal officials and recommended as an example for other states. However, even before Montana's plan was approved officially, Mrs. Chadwick had undertaken two demonstrations in the State, one in the northwest part, and one in the west central part, with the enthusiastic cooperation of the librarians, civic groups and individuals.

The State of Arizona is to be congratulated upon securing Mrs. Chadwick's services. Her leaving is a serious loss to Montana, but she has given an impetus to library development which cannot help but go forward under strong leadership.

The members of the State Library Extension Commission wish Mrs. Chadwick success and happiness as she undertakes her new duties as Extension Librarian for the state of Arizona.

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LEGISLATIVE NEWS

The bill requesting an appropriation from the Capitol Land Grant Fund for the construction of quarters for the Commission in Helena was killed in the House. However, this did not come as a great surprise to the Commission since Congress had passed the amendment to the Enabling Act, legalizing the use of moneys in this Fund for repairs to the Capitol buildings.

At the time of going to press, no information is available on the biennial budget for the Commission.

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Thanks and good luck!

In the short time Catherine Chadwick has been in Montana she has made a remarkably large number of friends. It isn't only because of her outgoing personality, although that is a big factor, but it is also because she is always willing to aid in anything that will help libraries and librarians. No matter how busy she is, she always has time for something more. Your editor can testify to that, for Mrs. Chadwick was a never-ending source of suggestions for the MLQ. Sometimes she would write the article herself. At other times she would suggest someone else, and that other person was always just the right one. She was so closely in touch with the public librarians of the State that

she was uniquely able to give outstanding help to the Quarterly.

We shall miss her, and this feeling will inevitably be reflected in the pages of the MLQ. We are sorry she is leaving us, but we are sure that we speak for all the librarians of the State when we wish her all success in her new position.

L. M. H.

****

Statement of Hon. Lee Metcalf on behalf of the full $7\frac{1}{2}$ million appropriation to carry out the Library Services Act before the Appropriations Committee - 28 February 1957

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to represent the people of my District on behalf of the appropriation of the full amount authorized, $7\frac{1}{2}$ million, for administration of the Library Services Act during fiscal 1958.

I was among the sponsors of this legislation. I was a member of the subcommittee which held hearings on this bill and reported it to the full committee.

We did so after hearing testimony that an estimated 27 million rural residents in this country do not have access to library service. Our subcommittee felt that libraries provide a service vital to democracy, resting as it does on an informed public. The president of the Montana State Library Association told us that almost 137,000 Montanans have no library service at all, and that thousands more have only "minimal" service.

You will recall that Public Law 597 authorized $7\frac{1}{2}$ million a year for a five year period. It was our hope that the job of extending library service could be done in five years, if the full amount were appropriated each year. Appropriation of a lesser amount would spread the job over a longer period of time--and might mean extension of this Act.

As you know, the appropriation last year was $2,050,000. There may have been some justification for this amount, because the State plans could not be submitted until the Federal administrative routines were established.

The plans are in this year, however. Montana's State plan now is being processed in the Department. Our legislature, now in session, is appropriating money in anticipation of Congressional appropriation of the full amount authorized.

I therefore urge this Committee to increase President Eisenhower's request for $3 million to the full $7\frac{1}{2}$ million authorized.

1 March 1957

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The 6th edition of A Basic Book Collection for High Schools was published recently. The ALA is offering any one of the three Basic Book Collections (elementary grades, junior high schools, high schools) in combination with a subscription to The Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin at a special price,- for the first two $6.75 and for the third $7.50.

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Miss Lois E. Fenn, Reference Librarian, Great Falls Public Library, has accepted appointment as Montana representative on the PNLA Personnel Administration Committee.

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M.S.L.A. PROGRAM

Registration Finlen Hotel

Friday May 3, 11:00 A.M. - 1 P.M.
2-5:30 P.M.

Saturday, May 4 8-10:00 A.M.
1:30-2:30 P.M.

FRIDAY MAY 3

FIRST GENERAL SESSION LUNCHEON HOTEL FINLEN 1-2 P.M.

Presiding	Mrs. Marjorie Moores
Invocation	Reverend William R. Lindsay
Address of Welcome	Honorable T. J. Sullivan, Mayor of Butte
Response	Virginia Walton, Librarian, State Historical Library, Helena
Business Meeting	Reports of Committees Old Business New Business

2:30-4:30 PANEL DISCUSSION "LIBRARY BUDGETARY PROCEDURES"

Chairman	Miss Ellen Torgrimson, Montana State Library Extension Commission

Miss Evelyn Swant, Librarian, Missoula Public Library
Representative from office of Montana State Examiner, Helena

6:30 P.M. BANQUET FINLEN HOTEL

Toastmaster — Merwin Moores, Northern Montana College
Speaker — Mrs. Elizabeth Lochrie "Unwritten Stories of Paints and Feathers"

SATURDAY, MAY 4

9:30 - 11:30 A.M. PANEL DISCUSSION "The Selection, Weeding, and Interpretation of the Book Collection"

Presiding — Mrs. Clare Smith, Librarian, Miles City Public Library
Chairman — Miss Margaret Hileman, Librarian, Bozeman Public Library
Mrs. Ruth Longworth, Librarian, Glacier County Library
Mrs. Perl Coombs, Librarian, Glendive Public Library
Mrs. Lily Eveland, Librarian, Liberty County Library
Mrs. Doris Mart, Librarian, Garfield County Library, Jordan
Miss Eleanor Ivankovick, Librarian, Anaconda High School Library

BINDING "When to Send and When to Mend" Miss Loretta Kilroy, Great Falls Public Library

12-1 P.M. LUNCHEON FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY FINLEN HOTEL

Presiding — Harriette Cushman, Chairman, State Friends of the Library
Mr. Harold Nelson, Glacier County Friends, Cut Bank Montana
Mrs. Oscar Hoiseth, Hill County Friends, Havre
Mrs. Robert Bemis, Superior
Mrs. H. V. Adair, Whitefish

1:30-3:00 PANEL DISCUSSION "Know Your Community" at Montana School of Mines

Presiding — Miss Virginia Walton
Chairman — Miss Amy Wold, Extension Service, Montana State College
Mr. Whitney Smith, Whitefish Friends of the Library
Mrs. Elva Wineman, Librarian, Stanford Public Library
Miss Harriette Cushman, Chairman, State Friends of the Library
Mr. John Cushman, Superintendent of Schools, Red Lodge
Mrs. Ruth Longworth, Librarian, Glacier County Library

3:00 - 3:30 COFFEE TIME Faculty Wives, Montana School of Mines

3:30 - 5:00 PANEL DISCUSSION "School Library Problems"

Chairman
Mr. Richard Darling, Montana State University Library
Mr. Robert Moran, Chairman, Library Section of Southeast District M.E.A., Red Lodge
Miss Eilene Morrison, Montana State College Library

3:30 FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY BUSINESS MEETING

7:00 SECOND GENERAL SESSION DINNER FINLEN HOTEL

Presiding	Miss Doris Wilson, Vice President M.S.L.A.
Greetings	Mrs. Alma Jacobs, President P.N.L.A.
Library Cooperation	Mrs. Catherine Chadwick, Director of Library Services M.S.L.E.C.
Speaker	Mr. Bert Hansen, Montana State University

SUNDAY, MAY 5

9:00-11:00 THIRD GENERAL SESSION

Presiding Mrs. Marjorie Moores

Unfinished Business
Reports
1958 Meeting Place
Resolutions
Installation of New Officers
Remarks of the New President
Announcements
Adjournment

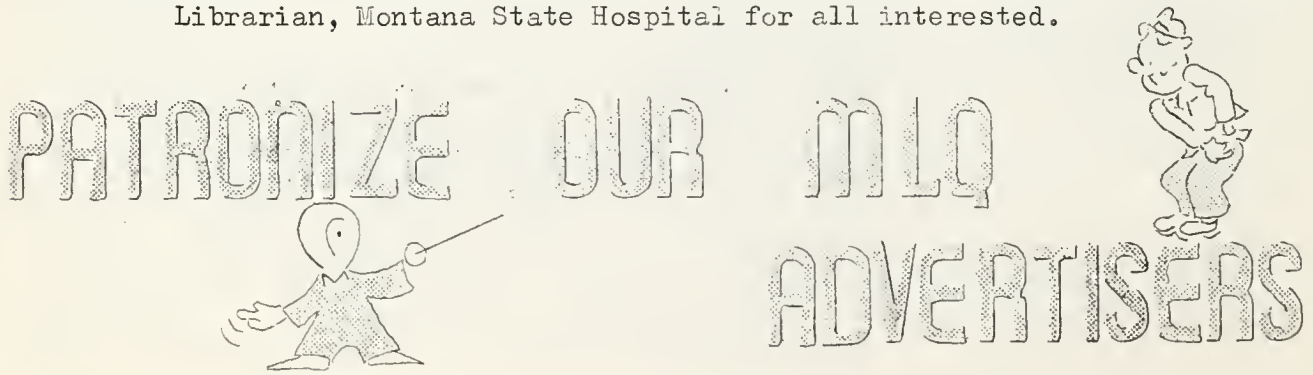
TRIPS

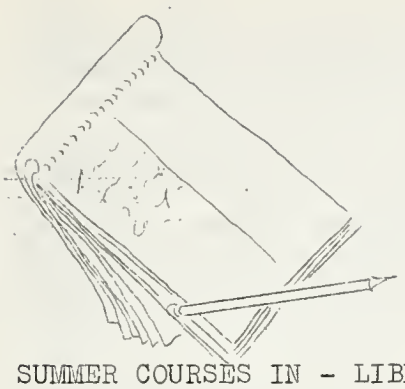
Friday morning Trip underground in the Butte Mines

Saturday 5 P.M. Trip to the surface diggings under the guidance of Professor Ralph Smith

Sunday 1 P.M. Trip through the Smelter in Anaconda

Special Trip to Warm Springs to be arranged with Mrs. Elsie Ekegren, Librarian, Montana State Hospital for all interested.





NEWS AND NOTES

SUMMER COURSES IN - LIBRARY SCIENCE

Montana State University and Montana State College are both offering library science courses for teachers and school librarians at their respective summer sessions.

The University lists the following, each for 3 quarter credits:

Organization and Administration of the School Library

Classification and Cataloging for School Libraries

Book Selection for the School Library

School Library Reference Materials

The College will present the following, each for 3 quarter credits

School Library Administration

School Library Programs

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The ALA announces a pre-conference Adult Education Institute on community study on June 22 and 23 in Kansas City, Missouri as a part of the 76th annual conference.

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At the ALA Midwinter meeting, the gift was announced of more than $17,500 to library schools for scholarships. They are donated by the H. W. Wilson Company and each is $500. Our regional library school at the University of Washington has received one.

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Service to the Blind

The librarians of the State are urged to call the attention of blind persons in their communities to the service available to the blind through the medium of the Library of Congress. The Seattle Public Library is designated as the distribution center for talking books for blind persons in Washington, Montana and Alaska. One of the items in the SLEC budget was for support for this work, since the Seattle Public Library has been carrying the burden itself. A player is furnished free to each blind person applying and the records are sent out from Seattle. A list of talking books available is supplied from time to time so that listeners can make choices. <u>There is no charge</u>.

If there are blind persons in your community who do not know of this service, and who are interested, do urge them to communicate with Mrs. Florence Grannis, Director, Division of Library for the Blind, Henry Memorial Branch, 425 Harvard North, Seattle 2, Washington.

The Association of Young People's Librarians--a Division of the American Library Association--has issued its list, "Interesting Adult Books of 1956 for Young People." The annual list was presented at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in Chicago.

The list follows:

INTERESTING ADULT BOOKS OF 1956 FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Anderson, Marian, My Lord What a Morning, Viking. A sincere and dignified autobiography of a great woman and a great artist.

Bowles, Cynthia, At Home in India, Harcourt, Brace. The experiences of an ambassador's daughter who learned to appreciate the culture of her adopted country and tried to understand its problems.

Borland, Hal Glen, High, Wide, and Lonesome, Lippincott. A young boy's growth in maturity and self-reliance as his family braves the hardships of homesteading on the Colorado plains.

Brick, John, Jubilee, Doubleday. A Yankee captain sacrifices friendship and love as an intense sense of duty inspires him to shape a green regiment into one of the great fighting units of the Civil War.

Chute, Beatrice Joy, Greenwillow, Dutton. Unusually fine country background enriches this delightful fantasy of a home-loving young man who feels himself destined to be a bachelor vagabond.

Clarke, Arthur Charles, Coast of Coral, Harper. Entertaining and informative account of the delights and dangers of skin-diving along the Great Barrier Reef.

Gipson, Frederick, Old Yeller, Old Yeller was an ugly, ornery mongrel dog but he'd tackle anything from an angry bear to a mad wolf to save his Texas frontier family.

Hammond-Innes, Ralph, The Wreck of the Mary Deare, Knopf. A first-rate tale of suspense, betrayal, and heroism involving the discovery of a drifting and deserted ship in the English Channel.

Hargrove, Marion, Girl He Left Behind, Viking. Andy exchanges the life of a pampered civilian for that of a private in the new peace time army in a story full of humor and "succotash".

Hersey, John Richard, Single Pebble, Knopf. A young American engineer's eventful journey by junk up the Yangtze River in search of a site for a dam symbolizes the contrast between East and West.

Hulme, Kathryn, Nun's Story, Little,

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Brown. After a devoted and challenging nursing career in Africa, Sister Luke, a Belgian nun, faces a major decision. A personal narrative of inner conflict.

Kane, Harnett, Miracle in the Mountains, Doubleday. Inspiring story of Martha Berry's efforts to bring education to poor children of the Georgia mountains.

Kennedy, John, Profiles in Courage, Harper. Crucial decisions of eight American statesmen which took courage and integrity.

MacLean, Alistair, H.M.S. Ulysses, Doubleday. Vivid depiction of the sacrifices and courage of the exhausted, half-frozen crew of an English cruiser on World War II convoy duty in the Arctic.

Mallan, Lloyd, Men, Rockets, and Space Rats, Messner. Detailed, but absorbing report on recent developments in American aeronautics, told in terms of the man who made them.

Maughan, A. M., Harry of Monmouth, Sloane. The colorful world of fifteenth century England comes alive in this dramatic story of the boisterous young prince who became the great Henry V.

Merrill, Margaret, Bears in My Kitchen, McGraw-Hill. A Chicago girl who married a forest ranger tells many amusing and exciting episodes from their life in the U. S. national parks.

Mikes, George, Leap Through the Curtain, Dutton. True and exciting narrative of the experiences and marriage of two famous Hungarian ballet dancers and their flight from behind the iron curtain.

Rawicz, Slavomir, Long Walk, Harper. A well-told account of human endurance and heroism concerning seven escapees from a Siberian slave labor camp.

Truman, Margaret, Souvenir, McGraw-Hill. These reminiscences of a famous White House daughter reveal a very likable and typical American girl.

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Candidates for career LIBRARIAN position with the City of Los Angeles may now receive definite job appointments without the necessity of making a trip to Los Angeles for interview or examination, according to an announcement by Joseph W. Hawthorne, General Manager of the Civil Service Department. These positions have a salary range of $355 to $440 a month.

Candidates must be college graduates with 24 semester units of library training and a degree or certificate in library science. College seniors who will have their degree or

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certificate in library science by August, 1957 may apply.

Under the new procedure, interested persons should mail the following documents to Civil Service Recruitment Division, Room 5A, City Hall, Los Angeles 12, California: a completed application form (blanks obtainable at address mentioned), a transcript of college record, a recent passport-type photo, two letters of reference from non-relatives (preferably one from a professor), and a one-dollar filing fee. Eligibility and definite job offers will be based upon an evaluation made from the items listed.

For candidates who live in or are visiting Southern California, evaluation will continue to be by personal interview, as formerly.

These civil service opportunities offer exceptional security, paid vacations and holidays, promotion by competitive examination, a 5-day workweek, and sick leave and retirement benefits.

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Two groups of adults meet at Parmly Billings Memorial Library each week. On Monday evening there is a music listening class, with informal comments by Bob Tharalson, local musicologist. The library has a new DuMont "minstrel" record player on which the best of new recordings and some "collector's items" from Mr. Tharalson's collection are played

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TO ALL MEMBERS OF P.N.L.A.

Your Public Relations Committee is very anxious to have a fine exhibit on new and proposed library buildings or additions to existing buildings at the 1957 Convention. We are particularly interested in the problems of medium-sized and small libraries, since there are so many more of them than the larger institutions, and last year we had some excellent pictures and slides shown on some of the proposed construction of college and large public libraries. Not that we do not want material from the larger libraries. We do, but we want any library, no matter how small, to feel that its problem of expansion in space, even if it be only an 8 x 10 addition is of interest to other libraries who may have the same problem.

We must have your help if this exhibit is to succeed. Please send us photostats, architects drawings, floor plans, photographs, blueprints, pictures from newspapers, descriptions, anything that will picture or describe your plans for space expansion, or your new buildings, additions, or remodeling done within the past several years. There is a lot of building activity going on in the Northwest. We all need ideas. What ever you have that will be a contribution, please mail it to MRS. ELVA WINEMAN, LIBRARIAN, JUDITH BASIN COUNTY FREE LIBRARY, STANFORD, MONTANA. And please do so as soon as possible, with a deadline of August 1st. It will take time to mount the material, plan its arrangement, and arrange for sufficient space.

If you will help we can have a good exhibit. If we cannot get material we cannot have any exhibit. PNLA people have rarely refused to cooperate. PLEASE DO! Thank you. Bulky material impossible to mail

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can be brought by you if you are driving, but be sure to write Mrs. Wineman now and tell her what you will have and how much space it will take. All material will be returned if desired, and the committee will take all reasonable care in handling and preserving it for return. MAY WE HEAR FROM YOU NOW? OR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE? If material is not yet available, write Mrs. Wineman and tell her what you will have later.

Eleanor F. Brown, Chairman
Public Relations Committee

****

Isabelle Johnson, Art Department head at Eastern Montana College, meets each Tuesday evening with an art class. There are illustrated lectures and discussions on the theme: "Contemporary Trends in Art Appreciation."

****

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Report of the Nominating Committee
M.S.L.A.

Virginia Walton reports that ballots will be sent out shortly, and that the following have been nominated:

1st Vice-President and President - elect Ellen Torgrimson

Secretary - Mrs. Loretta B. Peck

Treasurer - Zada Bridges

ALA Councelor - Mrs. Ruth O. Longworth

SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE
MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY

RATES AND LOCATIONS OF HOTELS AND MOTELS IN BUTTE, MONTANA

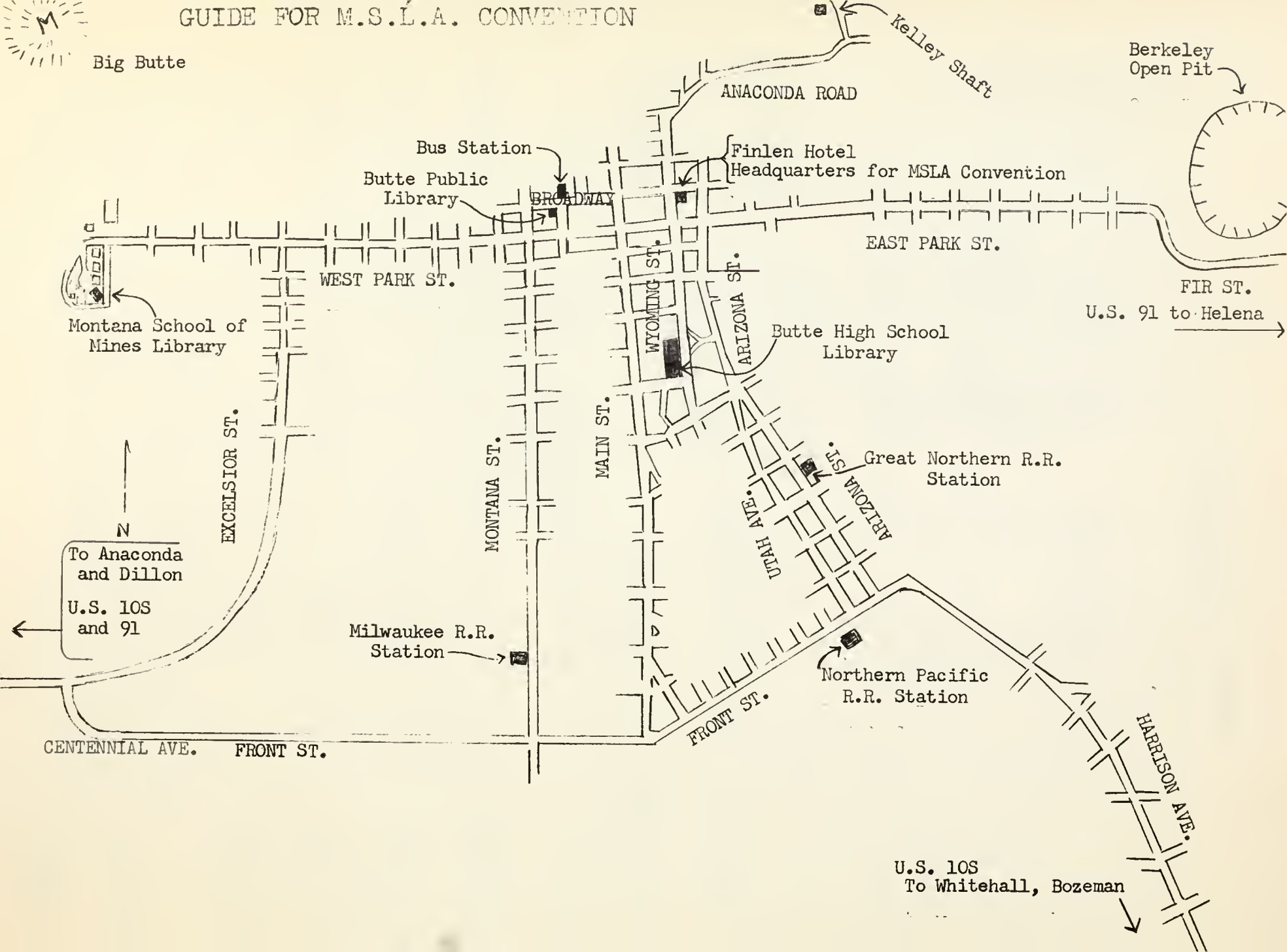
(See map on back of this sheet)

HOTELS	No. of rooms	Without Bath Single	Without Bath Double	With Bath Single	With Bath Double	Distance from Convention Headquarters
Finlen Hotel 102 E. Broadway	200	3.50 Twins	5.00 6.00	4.25-7.50 Twins	6.25-10.00 8.00-10.00	MSLA CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
Grand Hotel 124 W. Broadway	72	2.75-3.25 Twins	4.00-4.50 5.00	4.00-4.50 Twins	6.00-6.50 6.50-7.00	2½ blocks west
Leggat Hotel 48 W. Broadway	90	2.25-2.50 2.75	3.25-3.50 3.75	3.50-3.75 Twins	4.50-4.75 6.00	1½ blocks west

MOTELS	No. of units	Location	With Bath or Shower Single	With Bath or Shower Double	Distance from Convention Headquarters
City Center Motel	18	Park and Alabama	6.00 Twin Beds 2 Double Beds	8.00 9.00 10.00	7 blocks west
Copper Hill Motel	10	Highway 91 West of Butte	5.00	7.50	1½ miles west and south
Eddy's Motel	28	Front and Montana	4.00 Twin Beds Three people 2 Double Beds	6.00 7.00 7.50 8.00-9.00	1½ miles south
Mary Lou Motel	18	3219 Harrison Ave.	6.50 (1 or 2 persons) 2 Double Beds (4 persons)		3 miles south 9.00
Mile Hi Motel	30	3499 Harrison Ave.		6.00-10.00	3 miles south
Motel Royal	14	3644 Harrison Ave.		7.00-9.00	3¼ miles south
Rainbow Motel	9	2420 Fir	6.00 (2 people)	8.00 (4 people)	2 miles east
Ranchette Motel	11	2220 Fir	4.00 Twin Beds	6.00 7.00-8.00	2 miles east
Rose Motel	11	920 S. Montana	8.00 (2 persons) Twin Beds	10.00 (4 people) 9.00	1 mile south
Shamrock Motel	12	1460 Holmes	5.00	8.00	3¼ miles south
Treasure Trail Motel	12	3460 Harrison Ave.	4.00	8.00	3 miles south

(Please write directly to hotel or motel for room reservations)

GUIDE FOR M.S.L.A. CONVENTION



GUIDED TOURS OF THE CONVENTION AREA

Please note: Groups for these guided tours must be organized in advance. Please cooperate by reporting your plans to the committee as soon as possible.

UNDERGROUND MINE TRIP AT THE KELLEY SHAFT, BUTTE, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 10:00-11:30 A.M. (Group will leave from, and return to Finlen Hotel lobby; transportation will be provided, if needed. If you have a car, please help out by offering rides.) This is an opportunity to see something of the 2,500 miles of underground workings below the Butte hill. It is not a strenuous trip in any way. Hundreds of visitors to Butte enjoy this new experience each year, and gain first-hand knowledge of the mining industry of Montana. Mine helmets, mine lamps, and coats will be furnished, and it is a good idea to wear rubber-soled shoes or rubbers.

SURFACE TRIP TO POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE BUTTE AREA, BY AUTO CARAVAN, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 5:00-5:45 P.M. (Group will leave from Montana School of Mines Library immediately after close of meeting, and will return to Finlen Hotel; transportation will be provided, if needed. If you have a car, please help out by offering rides to others.)
Trip will be guided by Prof. Ralph Smith of Montana School of Mines, and will stop at viewpoints from which surface mining operations and places of historical interest can be observed and explained. A stop will be made at the Berkeley open pit operation, the most recent development on the Butte hill.

TOUR OF ANACONDA SMELTER, ANACONDA, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1:00-2:00 P.M. (Transportation will be arranged at the Sunday morning convention meeting. If you have a car, please help out by offering rides to others.) A visit to the smelter is the third in this sequence of mining industry tours. This trip provides information on large-scale industrial production, and completes the ore-to-metal process which starts with underground mining in Butte. Few scenes are more dramatic to watch than the pouring of molten copper and the casting of anodes usually seen on this tour.

TOUR OF THE MONTANA STATE HOSPITAL AT WARM SPRINGS. (Write directly to Mrs. Elsie Ekegren, Librarian, Montana State Hospital Library, Warm Springs, Montana, who will arrange a time for this trip.) The mental health problem is just beginning to receive the national attention and support it deserves as one of our most serious social problems. As librarians, citizens, and taxpayers, we should welcome this opportunity to become informed about our largest state custodial institution, and the new methods of treatment for mental illness.

YOU ARE INVITED . . .

The Montana State Library Association and the librarians of Butte and Anaconda cordially invite you to attend the 44th Annual Conference of the Association at Butte, Montana, May 3, 4, 5, 1957.

THE PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE . . .

PANEL DISCUSSIONS ON
- Library Budgets
- Selection, Weeding and Interpretation of the Book Collection
- Know Your Community
- School Library Problems

MEETINGS FOR
- Friends of the Library groups
- Hospital librarians

See complete program in April issue of Montana Library Quarterly

LOCAL FEATURES . . .

Convenient travel schedules to one of Montana's large cities, on the scenic continental divide.
Excellent hotel or motel accomodations.
Center of the Anaconda Company's great mining and metallurgical industry at Butte and Anaconda. (For description of special trips above and below ground, see back of this sheet)
Outstanding mineral displays at Montana School of Mines Museum and Anaconda Club.

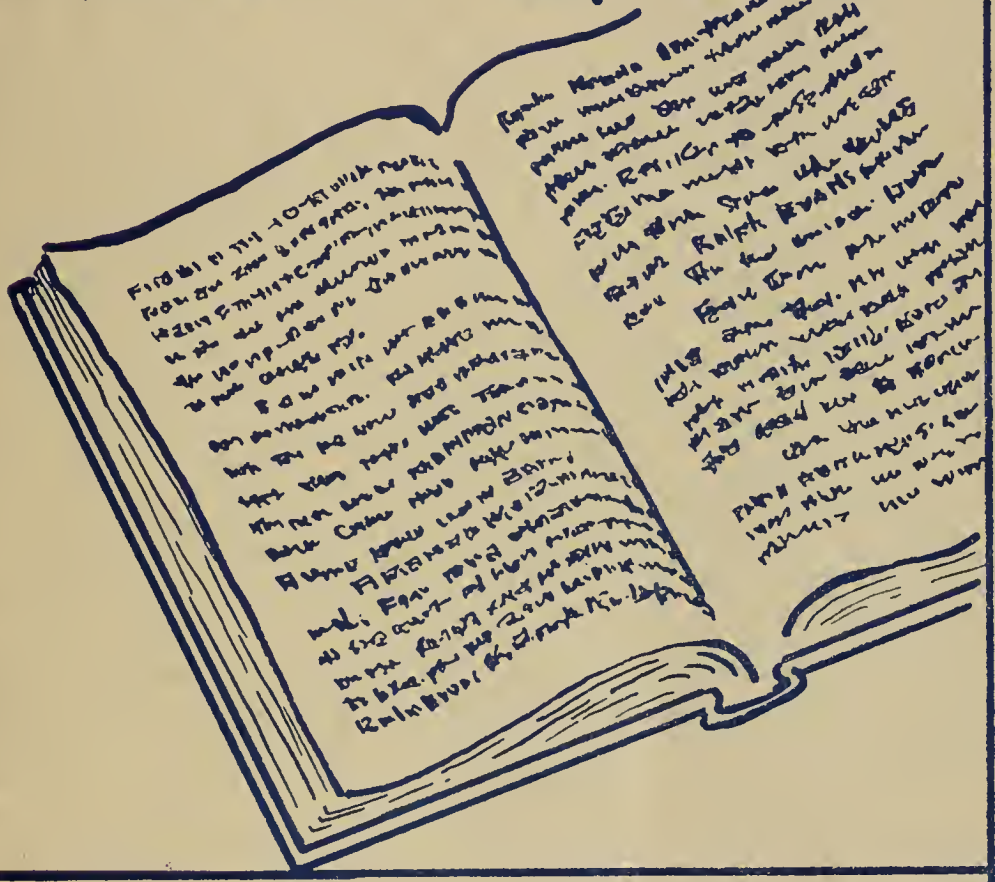
MEMBERSHIP . . .

If you are not now a member of Montana State Library Association, you are invited to join, and participate in the important work carried on by this association in furthering the development of library service in Montana. A special type of membership is available to "Friends of the Library" who are interested in promoting community use, appreciation and support of libraries.

July 1957
Volume 2
No. 4

MONTANA

LIBRARY QUARTERLY



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY

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The Montana Library Quarterly is sent free to members of the Montana State Library Association. To all others the annual subscription is $1.50 payable to Miss Zada Bridges, Public Library, Great Falls, Montana.

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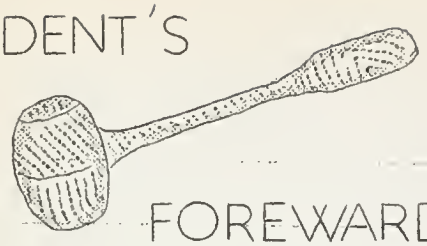
PRESIDENT'S FOREWARD



Dear Colleagues:

MSLA Operation 1957/58 should start off with a good serious evaluation of the Forty-fourth Annual Meeting. Next we must decide what we as members of the Association want to do this year.

Very well, what do you want to accomplish? What should Montana Librarians be emphasizing this year? What do Montana Libraries need?

I hope you read the 1956 copy of our constitution and that you read again the reports of the various committees. Then you will have a good foundation for a look at the future.

Do you see special trends in education which offer a challenge? Schools are being pushed beyond their capacity to serve efficiently. Perhaps your library can lend a hand by giving special service to young readers who are preparing assignments or looking for book-report materials. High standards of book selection are a must if you hope to supply school reading. Is your ready-reference collection adequate? Service to students must be an educative thing; they need a teaching librarian, not a spoon-feeding miracle person. There may be other ways we can help if we listen to our school librarian group.

Read for the third time that report of the Library Development Committee. It is a full and thrilling summary and one to make you ask yourself, "Did we really do so much?" The items may offer fine suggestions for your individual use. Above all, let us not sleep through this year!

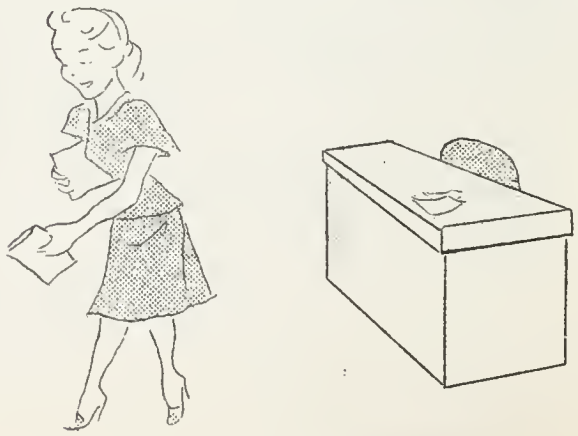
"If you have been doing something for a year, examine it," urged our Budget panel. Could we find a better slogan for our year? Such good advice applies to every library function, every library operation, from that charging system to the dusting routine. A little thought about time and motion may free extra minutes for working with people.

Unless we have very low ideals, we must agree that contact with people, public relations if you want to call it that, is the true librarian's work.

As we offer a welcoming right hand we should have a book in the left, or up our sleeve, or in our pocket. Are we finding practical ways to mention that book?

When and how to talk books is a real ticklish business because it must be too spontaneous to do by formula. An enormous amount of practice supported by convincing sincerity will allow the "when" and "when not" to become second nature to us. Now, practice outside the desk as well as in the usual place behind it!

Doris E. Wilson



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ELLEN TORGRIMSON - AN APPRECIATION

Ellen Torgrimson may almost be said to be the founder of the State Library Extension Commission. She came at a moment of great need and literally saved its life, for had she not accepted the position of Secretary when she did, the funds appropriated would have reverted and the Commission would have been dead.

Over the years, Ellen built up an excellent, well-rounded collection, and worked out a system of long-term loans to those areas where no other library service was available. The schools were aided with loans at a time when this help was much needed. Reference service of the most meticulous kind was given unstintingly. In her quiet way, Ellen made many friends among the librarians of the State and they came to count upon her services.

All the citizens of Montana, librarians and laymen alike, are deeply in Ellen Torgrimson's debt for the fine conscientious service she has given over the past eleven years. She goes to her new position as Reference Librarian at the Rochester (Minnesota) Public Library with the best wishes of all of us.

L.M.H.

****

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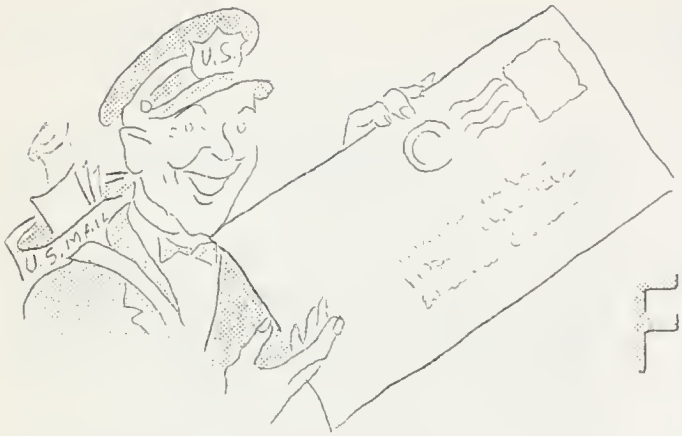

LETTER FROM ARIZONA

April 29, 1957

Dear Lesley:

It was so good to hear from you. No one knows how much I miss you all, and how often I long for Montana and all the dear friends there. Just as soon as I get a little bit more organized I'll do some letter writing, but just now we are swamped. We moved into a cottage which the state had bought, as there is no room in the Capitol. They are expecting to either build a new capitol, remodel this one, or something, so we didn't do anything very drastic to our little domicile, but did clean it all up inside with new paint, Venetian blinds and air conditioning. We have lovely new office equipment, including the little Hermes typewriter on which I am writing, a gem if I ever saw one. Have you ever tried that kind? It's Swiss.

Incidentally the big hassle here, is whether or not to let Frank Lloyd Wright build the new capitol. His Taliesin West is here, and I saw it Saturday, It is really fascinating. He has designed a sort of Eastern pleasure dome and people are making a big fuss. I think they ought to let him do it, myself. We also have two new Metro bookmobiles ordered, blue and white, and a new Ford station wagon, white with the blue seal of Arizona on the side.

We are trying to set up statewide service, on any level in which we can make the contact, of course, except that we will not compete or duplicate existing service. We will channel wherever there is anything to channel through. We plan to set up little deposits or agencies of somekind where there is nothing to work with, and we will also give direct service if that is the only possible way. Our bookmobiles will be sample collections and they will go out all over the state.

The state library association meeting was terrific. I had a wonderful time, and everyone was most cordial and welcoming. They seemed to approve our plans, and to want to cooperate. I also had the Pleasure of sitting with Dr. Hayakawa at dinner, and as I am an admirer of his of long standing I really enjoyed that. Next year we hope to have Larry Powell and Gretchen Schenk.

Please tell everyone hello, and tell Harriet and Amy I'll write soon I promise.

Sincerely,

Catherine

****

DEDICATION OF THE RUTH LONGWORTH LIBRARY

The two new libraries in Glacier County were dedicated in late April, the Browning branch on April 27th and the Cut Bank building on April 28th. At the dedication in Cut bank a petition was presented requesting the County Commissioners to designate the new building as the Ruth Longworth Library in honor of the person who had had the vision, and the energy to make that vision a reality.

The new library is charming and functional. Effective use has been made of color and modern type furniture. The ceramic panel on the outside which was executed by Rudy Autio, makes an interesting break on the wall. Newspaper pictures do not do justice to its color.

The dedication was very well attended, and in addition to the large number of Glacier County citizens, many librarians came from all parts of the State to do honor to Ruth Longworth.

****

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Northwest Montana Federation of Libraries

WHO

Flathead County Free Library, Mrs. Mildred Grawe, Librarian
Kalispell -- Carnegie City Library, Mrs. Jeane Sturdivant, Librarian
Whitefish Public Library, Mrs. Mable Engelter, Librarian
Lincoln County Free Library, Mrs. Inez R. Herrig, Librarian and Coordinator

WHAT

A voluntary federation under the Library Services Act designed to:

- Exchange information on book ordering
- Combine book orders to obtain larger discounts (discounts from 35½% to 40% have been obtained)
- Have central cataloging (a Heyer duplicator with Heyer fluid and Sure Rite carbons)
- Have central reinforcing of new books and plastikleers put on
- Have knowledge of each other's purchases so that inter-library loans (particularly of rare and little used titles) may be effective -- each library receives a catalog card of all adult titles purchased by others
- Plan adult education and youth programs, with audio-visual work included
- Share a Bookmobile on loan from the SLEC, purchased with Federal funds
- Cooperate in any way possible to give better library service to Northwest Montana

HOW

Meetings are held to discuss book orders and order cards from each library are sent to Lincoln County Free Library where the central work is done.

Orders are sent to the companies with the best price schedule for that particular type of purchase, i.e. regular library trade books, pre-primers, etc.

Books are processed and cataloged and sent to each library ordering them.

Libraries are billed in the name of the Northwest Montana Federation of Libraries, and checks deposited in the bank account of the Federation. The companies are paid by check. Books and supplies which will be paid for by Federal money will be channeled to the SLEC for payment.

A board to budget the allowed money is comprised of the librarians and representatives of each local Board.

RESULTS

To date 1678 titles have been cataloged with a total of 3878 copies. A shelf list file showing who has each copy is kept at Libby. There is also a file at Commission headquarters of a catalog card of each title purchased.

Until the federal money was actually available the books were not processed, just cataloged but now the entire process is being carried on. Book pockets carry the imprint of the Federation with a rubber stamp of the library purchasing the book.

Kalispell is promoting a youth project in a new youth room.

Whitefish is preparing to move into their new quarters this fall.

Flathead and Lincoln Counties are busy making plans for the Bookmobile trips which will be made to all rural schools and communities.

A splendid feeling to cooperation and stimulation in library knowledge and methods.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

MAY 3, 4, 5, 1957

COMPILED BY MRS. ELSIE EKEGREN, SECRETARY

FIRST SESSION

The Montana State Library Association convention got underway most auspiciously with a luncheon meeting. Mayor T. J. Sullivan, of Butte, demonstrated his understanding of basic concerns of libraries when he advised librarians to get to council meetings more often, and especially around budget time. The cordiality of his welcome was made tangible during the convention by the warm hospitality of the city.

The business meeting was declared in session by the president, who asked each committee chairman if there was additional information to the reports as prepared for distribution.

Miss Campbell responded for the Legislative Committee, noting briefly that the State Library Commission budget had passed, but that the building program had failed. She brought up the subject of the composition of the Commission, and the recommended changes. She suggested that the Association members should think about this matter and decide what they think the composition of the board should be, because the Commission would like the ideas of the Association on this subject. She said that she would be willing to serve only the current two-year term as chairman. She thought the Association should pay tribute to Mrs. Graybill for her efforts as chairman of the Legislative Committee.

When the report of the Montana Authors Committee was called for, Miss Campbell, in the absence of the chairman, advised the meeting that there was a recommendation in the report which would need action. The following recommendation was presented: that the Montana Authors Committee be made a standing committee to continue the work of collecting biographical information on Montana writers and preparing sketches for publication. Miss Campbell moved approval of the recommendation. Seconded and carried.

Merwin Moores, Pacific Northwest Library Association Representative, anncunced that the tentative plans for holding the 1958 Pacific Northwest Library Association Conference in Alberta had been abandoned in the light of developments.

The recommendation of the 1958 Meeting Place Committee was presented by the committee chairman, Mrs. K. Elizabeth Pittman, as follows: that the Association accept the invitation from Ann Whitmack to meet in Billings. Mrs. Pittman moved the adoption of the recommendation. Seconded and carried.

There were no other recommendations or additions from committees. The printed reports of all committees were announced for distribution at the afternoon meeting.

Mrs. Alma Jacobs gave an eloquent and simple tribute on behalf of the Association to Miss Ellen Torgrimson, who is resigning from her post as secretary of the State Library Extension Commission and leaving the State.

The Association gave a rising vote of thanks to Ellen for her services to the State and to the Association.

Meeting adjourned.

SECOND SESSION

Work Shop: Library Budgetary Procedures

Mrs. Moores, presiding, called attention to the programs printed for the convention courtesy of the College Bindery, and to the displays of the following exhibitors: Deseret Book Company, Doubleday and Company, J. K. Gill and Company, Hertzberg Bindery, H. R. Huntting Company, Puget Sound News Company, Colborn School Supply, Americana Corporation, Demco Library Supplies, all having representatives present excepting the last two listed.

In addition to the commercial exhibits, the Northwest Montana Federation of Libraries presented a complete and most instructive demonstration-exhibit of their activities.

The meeting was then turned over to Ellen Torgrimson, chairman of the work shop, who introduced Mr. Les Alke and Mr. B. Kennedy, representatives from the office of the Montana State Examiner.

Mr. Alke began by saying that they hadn't come prepared to make any special presentation of budget problems and procedures, but he started the discussion with the following general remarks.

Budgets are the sole authority of the library to spend tax money, and the final authority in the preparation of a budget is the governing body of the library, i.e., county commissioners or city council. If the library is successful in convincing the governing board of its needs, it receives the budget asked for. This is not final, however, for the budgets set by the city or county can be protested by tax payers, although this happens very seldom.

It must be borne in mind that the levies set as maximum for library use are in no way the budget of the library. The governing body sets the budget, and that is the limit of expenditure of the library.

With regard to the preparation of a budget, the degree of detail is not the same from library to library. Statutes require three main divisions: salaries and wages, maintenance and operation, capital outlay. Individual governing bodies may require further details in any number. The library must design its budget to fit the requirements of its governing body. Once set, in whatever detail, you have to abide by that. For instance, if you budget for a bookmobile, it means bookmobile and nothing else.

After the budget is set, you are stuck with it the rest of the year with the exception of the division of maintenance and operation. It is possible to transfer amounts from one detail item within this classification to another in the light of transpiring needs, but such transfers must go through the governing body.

Some librarians depend too much on the county clerk, or the city clerk, and are informed too late to help the situation when funds are low or gone. Careful budget accounts should be kept in the library in

order to avoid overdrafts and arguments with the council or commissioners

Mr. Alke continued by telling the meeting that the office of State Examiner has no legal counsel; that representatives from that office give only opinions, but that their opinions stand until contrary opinion is obtained from the Attorney General of the state.

A period of questions and answers followed. The record is not verbatim but complete in essentials:

Question: Is it possible to transfer from one budget to another among main items?

Mr. Kennedy: Transfer is possible only between detail items within one category.

Question: What if, due to illness, salary money is not spent? What happens to that money? Does it revert to the general fund?

Mr. Alke: It isn't money you are spending. It isn't cash. You are not spending cash when you are spending budget. There is no cash to go anywhere.

Question: Then how does a surplus arrive? Where does it come from if there is no cash?

Mr. Alke: You can have unexpended budget, but this is not the same as a cash balance. There might not be any cash at all in the city or county's bank account, and you might have a large amount of unexpended budget. A cash fund balance serves only one purpose - to set the levy. Each year, as far as budget goes, you start from scratch. And budget increases are limited by statute to 10% each year. (Note: except for capital outlay. See later remark.)

Question: Some counties have special library funds; some provide library budgets from the general fund. Special funds are set up on special levies for library levy. Say the income is $24,000, of which $23,000 is spent. Is the unexpended $1,000 available in a special library fund?

Mr. Alke: I must repeat, there is no relation between cash balance and budget.

Question: Is it not possible to set aside something in the operating budget for reserve?

Mr. Alke: You are allowed to label one third of your proposed budget operating reserve.

Question: Then this $1,000 can go into this reserve?

Mr. Alke: It is not cash but unexpended budget that you have left, since the tax levy collected is in the account of the governing body, and all you have is a budget authorization to spend a certain amount. There could be no cash at all, and you could have a $5,000 budget to spend, and you could spend it. But, on the other hand, when you set your budget and it is approved at $25,000, and at the end of the year you have $5,000 remaining in the fund, the amount to be raised by the levy the next year is $20,000. Cash and budget are two different things. You can budget reserve. You can't spend it, but it keeps your levy up.

Question: Within the items under maintenance, can you transfer funds without permission?

Mr. Alke: No, but permission is usually given as a matter of course.

Question: If we are permitted to have a reserve, may it be built from tax funds for the purpose of erecting a building?

Mr. Alke: No. Such programs must be bonded indebtedness programs. Only 1/3 of the budget is allowed each year for reserve. The cost of a building would go beyond this allowed reserve, or beyond levy support. A building program must go to the people as a bond issue.

Question: If money has been allowed to accumulate as a building reserve beyond the allowed reserve, who is held accountable?

Mr. Alke: The commissioners, or the clerk.

Question: Is it illegal?

Mr. Alke: Yes.

Question: What items are included in capital outlay? Can you buy furniture?

Mr. Alke: Such items as books, furniture, etc. are included in capital outlay.

Question: Does the 10% limitation increase hold for capital outlay?

Mr. Alke: The 10% limitation does not apply to capital outlay, only to salaries and wages, and to maintenance and operation.

Question: Is it possible to buy equipment on time contracts?

Mr. Kennedy: Yes, but the maximum contract is for three years.

Question: Speaking of the city levy, not the county, if the levy brings more than budgeted for, and there is a surplus amount, is the library board entitled to it?

It is the same as in the county. The surplus cash reduces the levy needed the next year. However, city councils have more liberal authority for transferring funds than do county commissioners. The thing to remember in any case, city or county, is that you spend as much as the budget says, not the cash in hand.

Question: In some set-ups there is provision for a contingency fund. Is there such recourse in Montana?

Mr. Alke: I don't know exactly what statutes say. In the case of bequests, they can remain intact and can be invested or used otherwise. But, you cannot build a reserve with tax money.

Question: Do you have to include such a gift in your budget?

Mr. Alke: I don't know. Perhaps in a city library, trustees may be allowed to control such a bequest intact. I am not sure about a county.

Member comment: Some libraries take money for separate deposit.

Mr. Alke: This is illegal.

Mrs. Coombs (Glendive): We received a bequest in 1930. We were advised at the time by the city attorney to make it so that the trustees are custodians of the bequest. The city has twice tried to get control of the money but they can't.

Mr. Alke: County and city attorneys can give an opinion. It stands until the Examiner takes exception and cites a contrary opinion from the Attorney General.

Member comment: A county library has been given $50.00 for books. For some reason it cannot be

expended this year. Next year the County Commissioners consider it their money and it amounts to a cut. What do you suggest?

Mr. Alke: I suggest you spend such money quickly.

There followed a general rapid-fire discussion of the problems involved in gifts to libraries. A city library can find ways of setting up a trust fund in a bank, but since there is no separate governing body in the county, a county library cannot do so. It was suggested that a donor could give books instead of cash. Another suggested that the check might be made out to the board of trustees or to the librarian. Horrified shouts of "No!" greeted the latter suggestion, since it was thought that the individual librarian could get into real difficulties by personally accepting money. One librarian said she just bought books of her selection and sent the bill to the donor. This part of the discussion was directed at discovering legitimate ways of not having the gift moneys handled with budget moneys through the county or city clerk.

Mr. Alke: The examiners don't "fly-speck". We don't strain at gnats. We try to use good judgment. However, if there is a flagrant attempt to evade budget, we land hard. We cannot have irregularities in budget and policies, such as separate bank accounts for fines and fees without going through the budget.

Member comment: You might mention the great activities of some large companies who do "fly-speck". It is from them that the budget protests come.

Mr. Alke: Yes. Big tax payers have high salaried, trained men who go to budget making meetings. Such big tax payers needle commissioners to hold down expenditures. One-half mill can mean a lot of money to them.

Question: The 10% limitation on increase of budget applies to salaries. How, then, will they be able to budget for the raise in salaries allowed county officials by the legislature when they go into effect? Six years from now.

Mr. Alke: "Expenditures required by law" may exceed the budget.

Question: County librarians are not specified by law as being entitled to the raise. But they should get it along with the other county officials. How can they go about it?

Mr. Alke: Take it in two or three jumps. Convince the commissioners, in the first instance, that the librarian is entitled to the raise, and that the only way for her to get it is to give her proportionate annual raises so that by the sixth year she is in line with the others. This might be hard to do since it would involve raising the librarian before the others get any raise, but only some such series of scheduled raises will do the job.

Question: Would it ever be possible for the county commissioners to go over the two mill levy?

Mr. Alke: No, it can never be exceeded. They can declare an emergency, but they'd have to counteract protests in such a case. Emergency declarations always alert the big taxpayers.

Question: What is an emergency?

Mr. Kennedy: Any act not

foreseen, such as a tornado blowing off a roof. An act of God.

Mr. Alke: In such a case the city or county attorney would have to write up a resolution stating the cause of the emergency. If it is not justified, he can appear in a very bad light. County attorneys operate directly under the Attorney General, and even city attorneys can be chastised by the Attorney General.

In case of emergency successfully declared, warrants issued are registered in order for future payment. Ten percent of each year's income must then go to reduce such indebtedness.

Question: If the city clerk says so, can we switch funds among the maintenance items?

Mr. Alke: No. All transfers must go through the governing body and show in the minutes. Our office takes exception to transfers. We are interested in procedures. We try to go down the line on procedure.

This ended the discussion excepting for the concluding remarks of Mr. Alke to the effect that if librarians have questions about procedure and budget, they should go first to their city or county attorney. If they cannot obtain an answer there, they should communicate with the Examiner's office. If the Examiner's office cannot answer the question, it will request an opinion from the Attorney General if the matter is important enough to warrant it.

Meeting recessed.

Meeting resumed.

Miss Torgrimson planned the remainder of the program on library budgets to give the association a survey of budget-making in several types of libraries, with overall tying-in presentations to conclude the meeting.

Miss Evelyn Swant, Missoula, described her city-county set-up. She has to prepare two separate budgets each year, one for the city, and one for the county, each budget requiring a different break down which was described. In addition, she must prepare a supplementary budget presenting a salary schedule itemized for each person on the payroll. The budgets for repairs and for furniture and equipment must also be itemized in detail. Miss Swant does keep accurate accounts, so that the current status of her budget is always known. She mentioned that her present budget shows:

Salaries and wages	70%
Maintenance	11%
Capital outlay	16%
Miscellaneous	3%

Helen Ewing, Glasgow, also has a city-county set-up. Her board is composed of five members, three from the city, one from the county, and these four choose the fifth. Rather than bother with a library budget, the county just contributes a lump sum of $5,000 annually. The rest comes from the city levy. The city clerk pays all bills. Mrs. Ewing does not keep accounts for maintenance expenditures, but she does keep careful accounts for book expenditures. Her library is in process of remodelling. Additional staff required to service the new arrangement will present a future budgeting problem.

Mrs. Perl Coombs was called upon to describe her service to rural schools and the method of partly defraying the cost. In July of 1956, she wrote to 44 Dawson County rural schools, offering book service to them. Among governing

regulations was a fee of $5.00 per school per school year, which amounts to no more than a sort of deposit to offset use. She anticipated a response from about half the schools, but 31 schools actually registered.

This program put the responsibility of using library service directly on the teacher. Having paid for the service, the school clerks are interested in knowing if it is used. The clerks themselves come into the library on occasion, to return or take books, and so the gospel of library use is spread still more. Word has come back to Mrs. Coombs that a few teachers feel put upon because they feel compelled to get books. Their students would not be exposed to the use of library resources without such a plan to exert pressure.

Tying in the mass of detail presented by the workshop up to this point, Mrs. Alma Jacobs, who had recently been on the staff of a budget workshop presented by the University of Minnesota, spoke on the philosophy of budgeting.

She began by saying that the frequent reference to surpluses during the first half of the workshop was profoundly disturbing. It should be apparent that if there are surpluses, somehow we are not being aware of our needs clearly enough to anticipate them, and to meet them.

At budget preparation time, the director of a library sits right in the middle between her staff and the board, which represents the council. Her staff depends upon her to secure adequate provision for all the needs of the library. The board, as the council's representative, is there to defend the taxpayers from unreasonable requests. It takes courage to prepare a good budget and to defend it, and to see it through.

In the preparation of a budget, there can be no perfunctory planning. Consider the whole picture carefully; re-evaluate each year. "If you have been doing something the same way for a year, then there must be a better way to do it". (Quoted from the Minnesota work shop)

The library director is responsible for the interpretation of the whole library picture to her staff. The staff should be encouraged to contribute to the planning of the budget. This might eliminate the feeling that all the staff thinks about is raises in salary.

On the other hand, the library director must also interpret the library and its services to the board, who, unfortunately, are inclined to be most interested in salary items since they constitute the largest item in the budget. Mrs. Jacobs remarked that she places the salary page at the end of the budget, but that some board members find that sheet first and want to discuss it first. It is a real battle to interest the board or council in services to be performed rather than in salaries.

Time is essential in developing a good climate for considering budgets. Don't dump everything at once into the board's lap. Start early so that the board understands the why of each major item of equipment, maintenance and salaries. Be sure that the board members, who defend the budget at the city council, also fully understand the budget. Therefore, you must plan ahead. Look not only at last year's budget, but show where the library hopes to be in five years. The board is entitled to know, and the library should have such a plan.

Don't let the city council see you

only once a year at budget time. It is a good idea to get acquainted with other city departments and their services. Attend meetings of city department heads. Bring a book occasionally in the field of other departments for their use. Build lines of communication.

She has been challenged on this thinking, being asked "What have the library and the sewer department in common?" Well, after all, the sewer department has dreams and ambitions, too. If you know, and are known, by other city departments, you can fight better for your library. It also gives you a better idea where you fit into the picture of city service and expenditure. You, too, are a department of city government. It is very probable that if you show interest in other departments, they will show more interest in you. Library budgets have too often been lopped off because the library has been off in a corner by itself, with no one understanding what it does.

Even though you recognize that you represent only one of many legitimate demands for budget money, never have an apologetic attitude about your budget. If you are apologetic, it creates doubt about the value of the services your library renders. Be courageous, be militant, but be sure you can justify every expenditure, and that each one will make a contribution to your community.

Mrs. Mabel Miller closed the workshop with a quick digest of material presented by Mr. Harris Stevens, budget director, of Oak Park, Illinois, at the budget workshop recently presented by the University of Minnesota. The highlights are presented in the following unrelated "capsules of budget wisdom".

The line item budget per se is passe. Prepare a performance budget which gives evidence of what you have done. Another better name for this type of budget would be "program budget" in which is shown not only what you are contributing to the community, but what you plan for the future.

Too much emphasis is placed on the control value of the budget. No epitaph was ever given for penny saving. Forget economy and stress service.

You will find resistance to change. "Sit tight. If you move you might go someplace", is the philosophy of many boards, and, unfortunately, of some librarians, too.

As a vehicle for public report, the budget is a good tool. If you are getting ready to make a change, do so at budget time.

If possible, make the budget a general picture instead of a lot of fine detail. This represents the

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idea "Give us $8,000 and see what we can do", which is the parallel of the business concept "Here is a lump sum. Show us a profit".

The administrator not the board is responsible for the budget.

In preparation of a budget, keep the system simple and consistent. If you start with per capita figures, carry through with them. Don't mix types of comparisons.

Circulation figures mean nothing. Point out activity. A single reference sought might have been more useful to the community, and have taken more time, than the circulation of many books.

It is sometimes useful to show failures in library programs in budgets as well as successes. However, a positive attitude is generally required.

The following two books were recommended as basically useful to all librarians in the preparation and explanation of budgets: "Costs of Public Library Service", American Library Association, 1956 and "Public Library Service", American Library Association, 1956.

There is no one figure that can be settled upon as an ideal per capita cost of library service due to the widely varying cost indexes as among differing communities.

Mrs. Miller concluded by offering for our inspection a variety of budgets from several different cities, each showing different approaches to the problem of dramatizing the information contained.

Meeting adjourned.

PATRONIZE

OUR MLQ ADVERTISERS

THIRD SESSION

The Third Session was held at 6:30 p.m., Friday May 3rd in the form of a banquet at the Hotel Finlen. Merwin Moores of Northern Montana College was toastmaster. After brief introductions of the persons at the head table, Mr. Moores presented Mrs. Elizabeth Lochrie, writer and artist of Butte, who spoke on the subject "Unwritten Stories of Paints and Feathers". Mrs. Lochrie's talk was made more dramatic by her appearance in full regalia of the Blackfeet, of which tribe she has been made a member. After a brief resume of Indian history and the 19th century conflicts with the white man, she spoke of present-day efforts on behalf of the Indians and of some of her experiences with Blackfeet and other tribes.

FOURTH SESSION

Mrs. Clare Smith, presiding, made and called for announcements. Then, remarking that it is always Spring in libraries, always time for weeding, she turned the meeting over to Margaret Hileman, chairman of the panel on "Selection, Weeding, and Interpretation of the Book Collection." Panel members were Ruth Longworth, Cut Bank; Perl Coombs, Glendive; Lilly Eveland, Chester; Eleanor Ivankovich, Anaconda.

Miss Hileman: I have asked each member of the panel to be an expert in one line. She will tell what she does in her library, and the rest of us on the panel will contribute what we do in ours. Ruth Longworth will be the expert on interpretation to the public.

Mrs. Longworth: With regard to

display areas, we do have a good big bulletin board. We use Public Relations Planning as our guide for displaying the various aspects of our collection.

We do have special book collections for ease of use, such as current favorites, mysteries, westerns; and in the children's library such as animal stories.

We are hoping to do more of this special display work in our new building. We hope new ideas will develop as we get acquainted with our new building.

Our peg board and book displays with covers are very attractive. We find that display books go out at once.

I have a real enthusiasm for peg boards.

Hileman: Do you use book jackets in the children's library?

Longworth: Some, although it is difficult to handle.

Eveland: We keep book jackets on our books until they are frayed. Then we clip and paste useful descriptive material inside the book.

Audience comment: We use crystal jackets over the dusters for Junior High School, and these books move faster. The students also make use of the author material on the jacket.

Longworth: This does stimulate use because youngsters do like information about the author.

Ivankovich: I have a new school library. We now have a bulletin board, and a glass display case. Books and jackets are displayed. We have two additional display boards inside the library, so we have ample place to display.

In our school, teachers take books to their rooms. On one occasion a very successful book review project was carried out. It consisted of the making of book jackets for books instead of the formal review. This was done at Sophomore level.

Anaconda was one of four schools in the state which participated in the traveling science library. A complete list of these books was mimeographed for each student along with a date schedule. This project created much interest, not only in the traveling library books themselves, but in other science books already in the school library.

Our display boards take a lot of time, but the results are very satisfying.

Audience comment: I'd like to ask about crystalite covers. I've been using Bro-Dart covers. I'd like to ask the preference of librarians.

Longworth: The covers without the edge are an improvement. Bro-Dart has developed such a cover, no doubt, also.

Hileman: Mrs. Eveland will tell us what they do about weeding.

Eveland: My library is small, so there is a constant problem of weeding to make space. When new additions come in, something usually has to go out.

We accumulate files of two magazines only. They are ones that furnish an annual index. Otherwise each year we throw away the issues of the preceding year and start fresh.

We mend only as much as is

necessary, and we weed as soon as mending seems unjustified.

I hate to say it, but usually when books are donated, it is because they are not wanted in the library of the donor, and usually we don't want them either. They are largely discarded.

We are on too small a budget for the use of plastic book jackets of any kind.

And I'd like to ask, myself, what do you do with classics?

Longworth: I weed, with a firm hand, a lot, and often. We have the same problem with donated books. And we do discard our second copies as soon as a book has passed its peak of popularity.

Smith: There was an excellent sheet on principles of weeding sent out by the state library extension commission some time ago. Is it still available?

Audience comment (Mrs. Miller): In Helena the rural teachers are invited to look over our discards.

Walton: I believe very firmly in direct disposal. One place I know used a truckload of books for ditch stoppage, and it worked very well. Even burn them, but dispose of them.

Audience comment (Mrs. Ekegren): I agree that in general this is the proper attitude, but there is a valid exception. If a book appears to have any value at all for any volunteer library of which you know, such as mine at Montana State Hospital, perhaps it should be sent there. Speaking for myself, I will gladly do the disposing in case I cannot use the books sent, but perhaps I can use some. Now, I don't want you all to send me all the books you don't want, but if you think that something you have and do not want might be useful to us, we'd be grateful if you'd send it to us.

Audience Comment: The school library at Miles City is hopeless. The good books, the boys cannot have. Cannot anything be done to help this situation?

Smith: This is the fault of the appropriation, and not of the administration. They cannot afford a librarian. The Miles City library has wanted to help, but a good program has not been worked out yet.

Audience comment (Miss Torgrimson): The traveling exhibits of the Extension Commission are sent to Miles City when they are discarded.

And with regard to the sheet about weeding, more could be run off if they are needed.

Many libraries have the practice of retiring books to a back room to test whether or not they will be a loss to the collection. After a period, books are discarded from this group. This is a good way to handle classics, too.

Audience comment (Coombs): We also have a retiring system. If a book has not been circulated for five years, we put it in the work room. We mark the catalog card. Discards come from the work room.

We also keep extra copies of classics available for special school projects in the work room.

Audience comment (Wilson): I think the waiting period is a useful device, and the circulation record of a book is also useful in deciding which books to retire.

However, there will be now and then in a library a book of historical importance, in which case it should be discarded toward a judging center. Sometimes funny old pamphlets or books may have good material on Montana. Consider the possibility of a trained person looking at it. It could even be of interest to the historical library of Montana.

Audience comment (Walton): Doris has made an important point. Anything that relates to the whole picture of Montana should be preserved as a special collection. But if you don't want it, send it to us. The wealth of such a library as ours is that there is such a wealth of small items published here and there, in small communities, etc. Such material is most important to us. The same is true of pictures, if you know the date, even though you may not know the names.

Ivankovich: I'm a poor one to discard. If I have room, I'll keep what I have. I still feel this way in spite of having had to move my library twice, recently. Incidentally, in moving, I found some material stored away that had never been processed. It was valuable material that I have added to our collection.

We get permission to sell our discards at ten to twenty cents each. This money we can use for new books.

Some weeding was done for me during the summer when my book collection was on the floor of a room not always locked. Quite a few books disappeared.

I must confess I hang on to books, perhaps too much.

Hileman: Mrs. Mart had not expected to be able to come, so although she is here, she is not prepared. So I will talk briefly on how we select our books.

I rely on Booklist, American Library Association Journal, New York Times Book Review Section, and other standard aids.

We take the suggestions of the patrons of the library. It acts as a check on my personal tastes.

I also check bookstores, and look at displays, especially Northwest and Montana history.

Of course I confer with the publishers' representatives, but I confess I have no system in this. If they can show me the book itself, I am much more likely to buy.

I use the McClurg's screening service for juveniles.

We belong to only a few clubs: The Junior Literary Guild, Young Peoples Book Club, and two crime clubs.

I have no set time for buying, but I probably buy most in the fall and spring. I find, as you probably do, too, that January, February, and March are the months of most reading, so the library patrons are ready and anxious for new books in the spring.

I try to put the new juveniles on the shelf just as school ends. I try to save enough money to buy a large number of these books to see us through the summer.

I usually defer unusual expenses, such as encyclopedias, until spring.

Longworth: We make most use of Virginia Kirkus' aid to book selection. It gives us more information earlier than the other

aids, although we do make use of the others.

We, too, try to cater to requests from patrons. However, with a small budget, this can become a big problem.

Eveland: We belong to the Junior Literary Guild. I prefer prebound books. I do try to consider the tastes of youngsters; for instance, I try to buy good science fiction for the ones who are interested in that.

Hileman: I find that no matter what plan I follow in the purchase of books, I always wind up using a larger proportion of money for juvenile books than suggested by A.L.A. standards.

Audience comment (Coombs): I have a continuous budget for encyclopedias. I always have one in the process of being paid for.

Ivankovich: To supplement what we get from the district, we sponsor a movie and use the proceeds for books. We have done this jointly with the Catholic High school. All students sell tickets, and those who sell ten get one free.

After the purchase of the books, we arrange them in an attractive display and invite the faculty to a bookworm coffee hour. The students are invited the next day to view the books and may check them out at once.

Next year a series of good movies will be held in the school sponsored by the library. We expect to accomplish two things: interest students in reading by introducing them to some of the great stories of literature, and make money.

Once upon a time, we ordered books only in the spring and they arrived in the fall. Now we do some buying all during the year so there are always some new books.

We try to buy books the teachers request for their use as well as books for student use.

The school librarian must be more discriminating in her selection than the public librarian. There must be censorship in a school library.

Audience comment (Walton): There comes a time in weeding for evaluation of each subject class. Go back to the standard aids, such as Standard Catalog for Public Libraries. This provides a good guide for weeding.

Audience comment (Wilson): I would like to speak from the point of view of a visitor in the home. How often do you boast about your librarian when you are visiting in a home? When I can talk to the children in a family about the books they have brought home from the library, and about what they are getting from the public library, I do so. We can accomplish a lot for the support of public libraries when we do this. I am always proud to see the results of the work of Margaret Hileman in the homes of Bozeman.

Hileman: We will close on this kind note.

Meeting recessed.

Meeting resumed.

Clare Smith presented Loretta Kilroy, whose speech "When to Mend and When to Bind" follows.

WHEN TO MEND AND WHEN TO BIND

Loretta Kilroy

When to mend and when to send is a problem all librarians would like to solve. As practicing librarians, you probably have a policy worked out in your own library regarding mending and binding. However, we thought you would like to hear about our policy at the Great Falls Public Library for an exchange of ideas at this time might be beneficial to all.

First, we will talk about our children's books. We simplify our binding and mending procedures by buying pre-bound books for the children. We feel that the pre-bound binding provides a book rugged enough to withstand the abusive wear and tear to which library books are subjected. Many statistics have been published on the durability of the pre-bound. It has been established that a pre-bound will outlast a publishers reinforced binding by at least three times. Even though the pre-bounds cost more originally, they are well worth the price. Price can be deceptive - the low cost of a poorly bound book will often mean an extremely high final cost with time spent on mending and eventual rebinding. A book in the publishers binding (according to statistics) will average 25 circulations at a cost of approximately 8ø per circulation - then it has to be mended or rebound at an additional cost. If you buy pre-bounds, the average circulation is at least 80 and will average 4/10 of a cent per circulation. So you see, it is economically sound to purchase a book, originally, that will last longer, for the time spent in mending a less expensive book or rebinding that book will add, considerably, to the cost of the book. We have found that when the binding in the pre-bound is worn, the pages are usually torn and dirty and the book is ready for discarding anyway. A number of books come in a specially reinforced publishers binding and these do give adequate service. The jobber carefully screens these bindings and does not pre-bind them before sending them to you. When we send our orders to the jobber, we ask them to screen the books and they do not re-bind these specially reinforced editions.

We do very little mending on books and find that the old adage "a stitch in time saves nine" is a good measure. When the backs are loose, or a page torn, or the edge shows signs of wear and is fuzzy, it is taken care of immediately. Minor mending in time will save you the tiresome job of completely repairing the worn book or sending it to the bindery. We do not have any books rebound except those that come in the original publishers binding.

All easy and picture books are

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ordered in pre-bounds and are discarded when worn. Do not hang on to a book after it is ready to be discarded. As soon as the book is worn, take it off your shelves. We all know that children as well as adults like and want a clean, attractive book.

Occasionally we reback worn easy books and picture books, using the cloth backing from Gaylord's or Mystik tape. We prefer the cloth to the Mystik tape for the most part, but this is a matter of preference. We do not reback pre-bound books or books in publishers bindings which may eventually be sent for rebinding. These we allow to circulate as long as the condition of the book permits and then either rebind or discard.

When you are considering mending or rebinding a book, consider the original price and cost of replacement, the amount of time you will have to spend on the mending, the value of the book to you, or what it will cost to have it rebound -- will it be worth it? Your time is valuable and expensive, so be sure the book will be worth mending and remember good mending pays but poor mending does not. Often, poorly mended books cannot be sent to bindery. In the adult department, our mending is confined to minor repairs only --- torn pages, tipping in plates, loose backs, etc. When the book needs recasing, we consider whether the book should be rebound or discarded. The questions we ask ourselves when we are considering sending the book for binding or discarding are:

1. Is this a title that we will want to keep in our collection permanently?

2. Is this a title we have bought for popular demand and has the demand for this book died?

3. Is this book too old - is there newer information on this subject or is there a later edition of this same title?

4. Do we have other information on this subject?

5. Will this book stand rebinding?

Answering these questions will help us decide whether the book should be rebound or discarded. This is the time to eliminate the clutter that so often fills our shelves unattractively. How many times have you gone into a library and found their shelves filled with unattractively "black backed" books? Some libraries look as though they are in mourning. If you must mend and back your books -- use a bright color - a color that will catch the eye and not turn the patron away. Books are a library's stock in trade and we must sell them. We know a bright, clean, attractive book sells more readily than a drab, mended book.

Few librarians in the small or medium sized libraries are called upon to decide what to do with the old and rare book. If you are fortunate enough to have a rare edition, be sure to give it proper treatment. Time may have broken a rare book's back and eaten away the leather in which it was originally bound. In such cases, resewing should be avoided whenever possible and trimming never permitted. A suitable slipcase is often to be recommended for such a book. Manuscripts, first editions of value and prints should be made a matter of consultation and study by the librarian and a binder experienced in such special work.

When you have reached the decision to send the book to the bindery -- a bindery schedule should be worked out. Be sure the volume can be spared from the library at that

time. Be sure the binder can do the work with the least delay - avoid sending rush jobs during the summer because the binder is usually busy with school bindery work. When seasonal books like Christmas and Lenten reading, books on sports, and so forth, are ready to be put back on the regular shelves, make the decision regarding binding then, so that they are ready for next year's use.

I realize that the decision of when to mend and when to send lies with you. Your decision will depend on the size of your book budget, how much you can spend for binding, the number of staff and the time available for mending, and the amount that can be spent on mending supplies.

I have the names and addresses of jobbers who supply pre-bounds, the addresses of book binders in this area and where we obtain our mending supplies if some of you do not have this information. If you have any questions, I will be glad to try to answer them.

Pre-bounds

Puget Sound News Company
621 Second Avenue North
Seattle 9, Washington

J. K. Gill Company
408 Southwest 5th Avenue
Portland 4, Oregon

Imperial Book Company
519 West Sedgwick Street
Philadelphia 19, Pennsylvania

New Method Book Bindery, Inc.
Kosciusko Street at Morgan
Jacksonville, Illinois

Supplies

Gaylord's
29 North Aurora Street
Stockton, California

Demco Library Supplies
Madison 3, Wisconsin

Bindery

The Dieter Bookbinding Company
Denver, Colorado

Hertzberg's Washington Bindery
2305 South Wilkeson
Tacoma 3, Washington

(Editor's note: Please observe that some of these companies are supporting the Montana Library Quarterly with their advertisements)

Meeting adjourned.

FIFTH SESSION

Miss Harriette Cushman, state chairman of Friends of the Library, presided. For the program she had invited representatives from several Friends' groups in the state, who gave us a quick look at the various problems and accomplishments of their respective groups. The speakers were introduced by Mr. Vince Fisher, Master of Ceremonies on behalf of the just-being-organized Butte group of Friends.

Mrs. Homer Norman, of Somers, reported an initial failure in their effort to secure a building for their library, which was housed in a rented building which was about to be sold. Permanent quarters were certainly needed. With this large problem to unite their efforts, the Home Demonstration Clubs gave the needed push to organize a Friends' group. Their council had 60 members, representing 36 home demonstration clubs. As they made investigations toward planning the presentation of a bond issue for the new library building, it became evident that a new court house was also badly needed, so

these needs had to be combined. Everyone worked very hard. The council received good support from all the service clubs, and, in fact, from almost every one excepting the press. However, in spite of all the hard work, the measure failed, and a let-down in enthusiasm set in. The nucleus who still remain interested, decided that at present the best interests of the Friends of the Library would be served by their disbanding as a separate organization, and by a standing committee of Friends of the Library being set up in the council of the Home Demonstration Clubs. Before disbanding, all bills were paid, and a remaining amount of $85.00 was presented to the library. This sum has been placed in a fund for the eventual purchase of a ceiling projector, with other funds to be solicited for the purpose. A memorial book shelf for the library is also planned. And so, though the Friends group at Somers is now dormant, it can easily be awakened in a good cause.

Dr. Jellison, of Hamilton, which is in the Five Valleys Federation, informed the meeting that there is not yet a Friends' group in Hamilton, but they have voted to organize one. He is attending the meetings of the Association for the purpose of getting information and advice that will be helpful toward this end.

Harold Nelson, of Cut Bank, spoke generally on "The Power of the Friends". He could speak with authority, since the Friends' group of Cut Bank has been most successful in securing a new building for its library.

Mr. Nelson emphasized the importance of the number of members, and the importance of having these members strategically placed in all the effective local organizations. He also stressed the need of enthusiastic leadership, and paid high tribute to Ruth Longworth. In appreciation of her leadership, and of her fine performance as a librarian. Cut Bank has named this new library the Ruth Longworth Library.

However, even Cut Bank has problems. The county commissioners are not in favor of participating in the program provided by the Library Services Act, but the group hopes that this will come if the members can plan a constructive and effective campaign.

Mr. Nelson quoted the Webster definition of friend as "a person who aids or promotes". He closed by asserting that if there is something the people really want to put over, if there is the force of strong numbers behind them, they can put it across.

Mrs. Oscar Hoiseth, of Gildford, is president of the Hill County Friends. She spoke briefly on "How We Increase Our Membership". They have two teas each year to which members bring guests, who are considered potential members. These teas are usually given in private homes at various points along the "High Line". A prize is given each year to the Home Demonstration group that has the largest percentage of Friends among its members. The best reading customers of the library are contacted with a view to interesting them in membership. And, Mrs. Hoiseth warmly concluded, the Hill County Friends try not only to get new members, but to keep the old ones.

Mrs. Robert Beamis, president of the Superior Friends, reported that the first project of the group, the complete redecoration of their badly run down library, was most successful. The members secured donations of money for materials, and even materials. Volunteer help

came promptly to contribute work, and many people worked in the library who had never before been in it.

An open house was held after completion of the job, during book week.

Satisfaction with their accomplishments does not keep them from looking for new goals. Their first goal is to increase the circulation of books and other uses of the library. They hope to get suggestions of other goals and the means of reaching them at this Association meeting.

SIXTH SESSION

Saturday May 4th, 1:30 p.m.

The Sixth Session was held in the Museum at the Montana School of Mines. Virginia Walton presided and brought greetings from Hazel Christianson.

President Edwin G. Koch of the School of Mines, in welcoming the MSLA to the campus, spoke of the importance of cooperation among libraries and of the need for its continuance and expansion.

The panel discussion "Know Your Community" was conducted under the chairmanship of Amy Wold of the Montana Extension Service, and was participated in by Dr. Jellison of Hamilton, Mrs. Hoiseth of Gildford, Hugo Kenck of Butte, Harriette Cushman of Bozeman and Mrs. Ruth Longworth of Cut Bank.

In introducing the subject Miss Wold quoted from J. W. Powell's book "Learning Comes of Age" on the importance of the interaction between library and community. Four imaginary cases were presented of fictitious libraries in non-existent communities, representing a composite of real problems. Mrs. Longworth represented Case I, Mrs. Hoiseth Case II, Dr. Jellison Case III and Miss Cushman Case IV.

The cases are as follows:

CASE I - A SMALL TOWN LIBRARY WITH A PART-TIME LIBRARIAN

Couch, Montana, in the center of a rich wheat farming area with a population of 1,000, is a place of contrasts. The rundown business section, its four bars, its unpaved streets, lack of any recreational facilities and general inertia denote hard times. On the other hand the shiny big Cadillacs straddling the rutty streets, the big high school and every roof sprouting a TV antenna spell prosperity. Couch is a typical prarie town which has failed to meet the competition of a nearby larger town since the advent of hard topped highways and fast cars. Furthermore, too many of the Couch families are merely part time residents. They move into town in the fall when school starts and back to their ranches in the spring. Civic pride appears to be completely lacking.

The Library, a drab uninviting place, is located in the City Hall - Fire Station and is open only three days a week from 2 until 4 P.M.

Mrs. Brown, the 60 year old librarian, lives with her son and daughter-in-law both of whom work and expect Mrs. Brown to assume the care of the three grandchildren aged 2, 4 and 8. Consequently she does not have time to consider her library except during the 6 hours she is actually in it. She dusts and does what she can to make the place attractive but gets discouraged since both outside and inside need a paint job. The book collection is as drab as the building.

Most of the books have been donated and she is afraid of offending donors should she weed.

The County Commissioners do not allot the full levy legally allowed. Her inadequate budget is strained merely to meet her small salary and the pay for a high school girl who helps with mending and shelving once a week. The only other money she receives is $50.00 a year from the P.T.A. for books.

Mrs. Brown hesitates to approach the Commissioners with her problems lest her present budget be cut and she lose the small independence her salary gives her. Furthermore, her Library Board is unaware of their responsibility to her and the library.

Some of the problems:

A very inadequate budget

A fearful and untrained librarian

An uninformed library board and citizenry

A lack of readable books

A librarian with lack of knowledge of what this unattractive but well to do community could do for a library.

Others:

Question - What would you do if you were Mrs. Brown?

CASE II - A LARGE WELL-ESTABLISHED LIBRARY WHICH IS CAPABLE OF CHANGE

The town of Lucky, Montana is fortunate in having a well-established Library with an energetic Library Board and an understanding group of County Commissioners.

Lucky, a town of about 20,000 has a high employment rate provided by an industry which is favorable to labor. It is also surrounded by a rich irrigated section. Besides the library, which is centrally located, Lucky supports the usual institutions of a town of its size, including a High School and three grade schools with adequate libraries. Being over 150 miles from the nearest large town, it has a good trading center, the streets are paved and the homes show civic pride.

Miss Green has been the Lucky City and Hayes County Librarian for over 10 years. During these years the library has shown a steady increase in circulation in both town and county. The staff consists of two full time assistants as well as a children's librarian.

Because Miss Green has affiliated herself with various civic organizations, she is conscious of the people's needs and problems and through her participation she has made them aware of the services which the library offers. The library has become an integrated part of community life.

Also through Miss Green's efforts a Friends of the Library Association has been formed. This group has helped to extend services. For example a motion picture projector was purchased by the Friends which is loaned to the schools and civic organizations. Further the Junior Friends have a project of taking books to shut-ins.

This County-City Library could proceed with steady uninterrupted growth. However, in 1956 when the Library Services Act passed Congress and funds were made available for demonstrations in Montana, the State Library Extension Commission, which administers the funds in this state, approached Miss Green asking her to be responsible for one of the pilot

demonstrations. The Commission pointed out that considerable adjustment would be necessary since the demonstration would involve Bradshaw, Salem and Elkhorn Counties as well as Hayes. Because Lucky had the largest library as well as the best trained staff in the district they wished Miss Green's library to be the center of the demonstration. This would mean having all books processed and all orders for supplies et cetera for the area go through the Lucky Library.

The first hurdle was to convince the Library Board and County Commissioners that such a venture would ultimately strengthen the Hayes County Library. The idea that the book-mobile to be purchased would remain in the district at the conclusion of the demonstration sold the Commissioners.

Now Miss Green's situation is one of adjustment and expansion.

Some of the problems:

How will Miss Green continue the services of her own library with these added tasks and responsibilities?

Money will be available, but will personnel for necessarily expanded staff be available?

There will be problems in personal relationship with the cooperating Libraries in the other towns and counties included in the demonstration. In the adjustment who does what - both with her own staff and with the cooperating staffs.

Others:

Question - How does Miss Green proceed with these major adjustments?

CASE III - A WELL-ESTABLISHED LIBRARY UNAWARE OF THE NEED FOR CHANGE

Bloomingtown, Montana, a city of 50,000, is growing rapidly. Several new industries have moved in within the last two or three years. This makes present housing and services inadequate. The schools are badly overcrowded and many of the new residents live in trailer camps. They feel like transiets and are not being absorbed into the community. Juvenile delinquency has become a serious problem.

The city has a Carnegie Library built in 1898. The location is poor, it is several blocks from the main business center. The building itself is badly in need of remodelling and refurnishing.

Mrs. Black, the librarian, has been there for 20 years. In spite of a fairly generous budget which could provide a comprehensive selection in all areas, she proudly builds only a good classical collection. "Her" library caters to the "intelligentsia," since Mrs. Black feels a library is for the selected few. She sees no need for expanding library services and does not appear to be aware of the changing community needs.

Library hours are from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M, week days. Her staff consists of Mrs. Black, her assistant, who has had one year of Library School; and a children's librarian.

Rural people seldom use the library because they must pay a $2.00 annual fee and fines for overdue books are 3¢ a day.

Teen agers rarely enter the building since they dislike the rigid rules against talking and can rarely find what they want anyway.

There is no Story Hour for the

younger children. Their librarian is too busy and the swarm of little children make so much noise and confusion.

Although Mrs. Black is an active member of P.E.O., and D.A.R.s, A.A.U.W. and the Women's Club, she has no real knowledge of her community nor its needs.

Some of the problems:

Lack of understanding that:

This is 1957

A changing community means changing needs

Youth are part of the community

The library needs to go to the people

Others:

Question - How can Mrs. Black be helped to recognize that her library is failing to serve the community as well as it could?

CASE IV - A NEW LIBRARY WITH A NEW LIBRARIAN

Highlands, Montana is a lumbering town of 5,000 people with varied cultural and language backgrounds. Because of its main industry, work is seasonal so that time is a spare commodity but cash at certain seasons is scarce.

Miss Blue, who has been recently employed as librarian, feels herself a most lucky individual stepping into an almost perfect situation. Her predecessor, whose husband has recently taken a foreign assignment, understood the community perfectly and was able, with careful planning and cooperation of all existing organizations of the town, to get a new Library built midway up Main Street. It is all that a library should be; functional, colorful and adequate to meet the needs of Highlands and Engleman County for some time. Miss Blue is especially impressed by the fact that community cooperation has not stopped with near-completion of the building. 4-H Club members and Scouts are busily painting the children's room; the Ladies' Aids of the various churches are finishing the draperies; the shop class of the High School is making the furniture for the children's room. Moreover, Mr. Jones, the mill owner, has come across with money for much needed stacks for the Library's excellent collection. It's a collection which meets every need and comprises classics, good modern fiction, biography, history, juveniles, how-to-do-it books and even "who-dun-its."

Perhaps one of the most valued inheritances from her predecessor, from Miss Blue's point of view, is

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Mrs. Gray, her assistant, who has lived in Highlands all her life and not only knows the community and its needs but is also loved and revered by everyone. She finds during busy hours that Mrs. Gray is never behind the desk. Checking books in and out is left to one of the high school girls or boys who help each week day.

The Library is open every week day from 2 to 9 and Sunday from 2 to 5. This gives an opportunity to serve everyone. Miss Blue finds that the school, both teachers and pupils, make great use of the library. Then since Highlands has no kindergarten the library provides a story hour for the 4 and 5 year olds twice a week. Another service for the community is making magazines available. These are loaned while current and later they are stacked on a table near the door for first comers to be takers. They melt away as snow in the warm sunshine.

Miss Blue is young and attractive and finds it easy to fit into the community. In doing so she is thrilled at the good public relations between library, town and county and realizes that the new library is only a framework on which to build. There are many things yet to be done. Why not work for a bookmobile so those isolated communities tucked in the mountain pockets could be more easily served? What about a record library, but few of the folk can afford record players; why not have Sunday record concerts? Then there's that empty room someday to be filled with stacks; why not fix up a lounge or meeting place where farm women can wait for husbands for the long drive home or the men - out of work because of the season -- can meet, read or play games? In making friends about town she has noticed the lack of color in the homes, the too frequent lack of pictures on the walls. Couldn't she start a picture collection either to be loaned as books or properly framed to be rented for a small sum?

Problems:

To complete the library as originally planned

To keep the community's interest and cooperation

To continue to expand services

To help the community see the opportunities for continued growth

To make a place for herself in the community

Others:

Question - How would you plan to carry on if you were Miss Blue?

After presenting the cases, the whole group, both audience and panel, broke up into four smaller groups, each of which discussed what to do in the particular case assigned it. Each group had a "Listening Ear" whose duty was to report what he thought to be the important points brought out. The reports of the Listening Ears are as follows:

Case I. The new resident from a distant large city who is dissatisfied with the Library should encourage the local Librarian to seek help from the State Library Extension Commission. She herself could gain the confidence of the Librarian and help her to get the interest of the teachers, the PTA etc. But primarily the librarian should be encouraged to take a good look at herself.

Case II. The first need is to get a professional librarian from

outside (possibly a field worker from the SLEC) to bring a neutral point of view on the proposed expansion. In the matter of personnel the librarian might well get additional clerical, rather than professional, help and give more responsibility to her first assistant. In regard to the other libraries to be included in the larger area of service, the plans should be presented to the people and governing bodies of these communities by a local lay person.

Case III. The consensus here seemed to be that persons interested in improving the situation would have to start with the children.

Case IV. Here the advice was that the new, young, enthusiastic Librarian should start small; she should begin by familiarizing herself with what went before, she should then get the support of her community and its advice. When she thoroughly understands her community and has its support, she should then unobtrusively guide it.

Miss Wold then asked for comments from the panel.

Mr. Kenck said that the taxpayers really are interested in education; that the county commissioners and city councils are generally sympathetic, and that the young people are truly desirous of learning.

Mrs. Longworth said in connection with Case I that the thing was to start with one Commissioner and educate him. Get community support, for anything that was done would have to be started by the community. The school children could be one point at which to begin. Since the librarian is timid, the new,

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interested citizen could call for help from the SLEC.

Mrs. Hoiseth commenting on Case II suggested that the SLEC could help here. The librarian would have to take command, ask for help from her community and delegate the work.

Dr. Jellison said that in Case III the Board was most at fault; the librarian should be kept, but possibly the need for a new Board was indicated. A county library should be organized to cooperate with the city library.

Miss Cushman thought that in Case IV a community survey was needed to get into perspective what had gone before and what the potentials are. The librarian is young and overly enthusiastic and she must learn to tackle only one thing at a time.

The session adjourned at 3 p.m.

SEVENTH SESSION

Meetings resumed in three sections:

Section I

Panel on School Library Problems

Section II

Friends of the Library Business Meeting

Section III

Miss Helen Luce discussing Federal Aid Program

Section I

A very lively panel on "School Library Problems" was sparked by panel members Richard Darling, Eilene Morrison, Robert Moran.

The discussion began with the problem of getting students to use the library. Mrs. Lucius, Conrad schools, thinks that the circulation of blocks of books to school rooms is effective. Mr. Darling is of the opinion that student use of the library and its materials boils down to the efforts made by the librarian. She must work effectively with the teachers if she is to reach the students. Mrs. Miller (Helena public) said that she drops notes or post cards to teachers about new books of interest to them, and sometimes includes annotations.

Miss Morrison reminded us that most class room teachers belong to "our generation", that is, they went to school when school libraries were minor items or practically non-existent. Most teachers, therefore, have to be reminded of library services in schools as they are today. A central library in the high school or elementary school is a good meeting place for teachers. At such meetings the teachers can be instructed in library procedures and in the use of library resources.

Mr. Darling, emphasizing his previous point that the librarian is the key person, pointed out that it is her job to find out what is to be taught in the school, then get appropriate materials to the teacher. He reminded the group that probably the teachers do not come to the library to use it because they do not have the time. In such cases, simply telling them about available material is not very effective.

Mrs. Miller remarked that it would be most helpful to public libraries if they could be informed in advance about projects coming up in the schools so that they could secure supplementary material.

Miss Morrison reminded us that if there is effective cooperation between school and public libraries

in their purchasing programs, they will be successful in supplementing, rather than duplicating, each other.

Mrs. Miller continued her remarks about the long standing headache of the public library when it isn't given notice of a project undertaken in the school. Either the first student who comes gets all the material, or else a perfect horde of students descends upon the library at one time demanding material. To correct the former problem, a previous notification on the part of the teacher would enable the library to set up a reserve shelf or otherwise guarantee fair distribution; to correct the latter, previous notification would give the library the opportunity to assemble and supplement materials.

Mr. Darling agreed that some device should be set up for informing public libraries of subjects to be studied in the schools a week in advance, perhaps printed or mimeographed slips with space for subject and dates, or something of that nature.

Miss Carlson (Gallatin County) high school) has found it works well to bring in whole classes instead of giving out material to a student. If she suspects a general project when a student requests material, she checks with the teacher. If it is a general project, she arranges a class visit.

Mr. Darling pointed out that many libraries may not be physically able to accomodate a whole class.

Mr. McGuire, Dillon, reported increased use of the college library by high school students.

Miss Morrison (M.S.C.) noted that the same is true at their library. However, since they hardly have room for their own students, this poses a problem for them.

Mr. McGuire agreed that it can become a problem. The College Education does not wish to discourage the use of their library by high school students, but they do feel that students should make use of their school and public libraries before coming to the college library. One difficulty is that school libraries are not open in the evenings.

Mrs. Lucius said that in Conrad they try to compensate for this by circulating everything. Reference materials, even encyclopedias, can go out overnight.

Mr. Darling approved of this saying that the trend over the country is more and more toward circulating all materials. It is the use of materials that is essential, not just having them.

Miss Morrison suggested that freer circulation, especially of periodicals, might overcome the temptation to walk out with forbidden materials, or to clip pages and items.

And so it was asked once again, what could public libraries do to encourage teachers to check with the library before making assignments. Mr. Darling suggested having an informal annual tea at which the idea could be broached casually and without any emphasis that might have unfortunate repercussions.

Miss Morrison mentioned that the state teacher training program could do much in relation to the general problems of library use. She added that, by and large, administrators do not understand libraries either, that one of the biggest problems in our state is to make school administrations library conscious.

The group then discussed problems

that occur in a school situation in which the library has no adequate facility, or in which the librarian is burdened with classes and activities as well as the library.

Mr. Moran suggested student help as the most obvious solution to the overburdened librarian. The honor system of checking out books was suggested by Mr. Darling, who pointed out that, in the long run, the loss of books isn't too important as long as they are in use. A comment about book reports was interjected, and all hands present agreed that formal book reports seem to discourage reading. There was considerable support for the combined study hall-library as an answer to inadequate library space.

There was a general return to the discussion of student help in the library. It was agreed that students should be encouraged to help in the library, not only those who plan to go to college, but terminal students as well, even especially, because of the carry-over into their post-school attitudes. It was also suggested that not only bookish students be used. An occasional athlete or regular fellow on the student staff may be a real drawing attraction for the library.

Mr. Darling urged that if we wish to keep good student assistants, we must not discourage them by giving them all the dull, menial, and routine jobs. Let them set up bulletin boards, prepare annotations, do some real library work on occasion.

He then told the group about the formation at Ronan last year of a state association of student librarians, to be called Montana Student Librarians. It was sparked by the Ronan student librarians club, and includes clubs from Hamilton, Corvallis, Victor, Thompson Falls, Hot Springs, St. Ignatius as charter members. The organization meeting was described in some detail. The next state meeting is planned for the fall of 1957 in Missoula. Future state meeting plans include plans for week end camps. Such an organization should add much glamour to being a student librarian.

There were other contributions about what local clubs can do to make themselves attractive, and hence to add prestige to the student librarian. Some give annual banquets with all the trimmings; some, dances. It was agreed that it is a good thing to keep the membership of these clubs as high as possible by including students not at present in scheduled library activities, but who had previously been student librarians. These could do jobs for the club, such as holding office, or work at extra projects, such as book mending clinics. The increased membership gives an organization better activity potential, hence it increases the drawing power.

The by-product of all this activity is more library-conscious adults.

The idea was dropped into the discussion that school libraries should be open for the use of taxpayers. There was agreement, but the prevailing thought was that, in general, adults would not care to use school facilities.

The question of reading lists was brought up. It was generally thought that required reading often kills reading interest. If children are forced to read beyond their skill or emotional level, they do not become readers. It is better for them to read something they will find interesting and enjoyable. Such a happy reading experience will contribute to their growth as readers. If required lists just

have to be, then a large enough list, including reading at simpler levels, may take some of the curse away.

The question of simplified classics came up. Miss Morrison believes that these are only good for use by students who are ready emotionally for the content, but who will not be able to develop their reading skill enough to read the original. A student who will some day be able to read the original should not be encouraged to read a simplified version. One problem in motivating the classics is that so many schools have such unattractive editions.

Poor readers should read from lists such as Strang's "Gateways to Readable Books" which lists books with grown-up content in simple language.

It was suggested that such guides be left out for student use, with the library holdings marked. They can be useful also if students are allowed to participate to any extent in book selection.

The meeting ended not because the subject or the panel was exhausted, but because 5:00 o'clock had arrived.

Meeting adjourned.

SECTION II

The minutes of the Friends business meeting have not been received.

If they come in at a later date we will carry them in the October issue.

Section III

On Saturday, May 4th at 3:30 p.m. a group of interested librarians met with Miss Helen Luce of the Office of Education in the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare to ask, questions and discuss problems.

Miss Luce pointed out that the most important thing at the moment is to encumber current federal funds by June 30. Unless this is done the balance will be lost. The federal government does not care when the material comes as long as the funds are encumbered. She pointed out that in Montana there are three separate budgets - two projects and the extension of state service. Changes may be made within categories and within projects, e.g. unexpended salary funds may be transferred to books. Changes of $5,000 or more between projects will require amendment in the Office of Education. The federal auditor is expected in about 18 months, but he will be concerned only with the fact that the money has been expended. Unless matching local funds are recorded in the SLEC, the federal auditor will wish to see these books also.

Mrs. Herrig reported that she had opened a bank account in the name of the Northwest Montana Federation.

In reply to Miss Swant's question as to possible limitations on type of equipment that may be purchased, Miss Luce said there are no federal regulations but state regulations would apply. The only definite restriction is the prohibition of building erection. However, buildings may be repaired, new lighting installed, rental may be paid. There is no dictation by the federal government on the type of books and similar material to be bought. It is not the business of the federal government to tell the state agencies how to develop their plans.

In reply to a question about what other states are doing, Miss Luce said that 26 bookmobiles are included in plans, some for loan from the state agency, some for permanent use in a definite region. Few states are using local funds, but California, Louisiana and Montana are. In California they are having a demonstration in one county, they are setting up a processing service in the State Library for nearby libraries, and they are developing radio reference service. Vermont and New Hampshire are combining on a public relations program covering the two states. Centralized cataloging is a popular project, as are also federated and regional libraries. Surveys of some areas are planned to determine tax structure, needs and potentialities. In some states branches of the state agency are being set up in other parts of the state, some of these being only offices and others book depositories.

In reply to a question regarding the feasibility of federated libraries such as Montana is developing, Miss Luce said they are entirely practical and she compared them to consolidated schools.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30.

EIGHTH SESSION

Miss Doris Wilson, president-elect, presided over the banquet, during which piano solos were presented by Mr. Allen McIvor.

Mrs. Alma Jacobs brought greetings from the Pacific Northwest Library Association and issued a cordial invitation to attend the conference of that Association which will be in Bozeman, September 5, 6, and 7

of this year. She noted that it will be a joint meeting with the Mountain Plains Library Association, and that, therefore, we will have the unusual opportunity of exchanging ideas with librarians from eleven states and two Canadian provinces. She closed her remarks by saying that we in Montana are all aware that we are on the threshold of great development. We must work together, mind and heart in one direction, for this great development.

Mr. Henry Drennan, assistant director of the PNLA Library Development Project, brought greetings from Dr. Kroll and the other members of the Project. He remarked that this project can almost be called the Montana project because first project contacts were made in Montana, and because there are six people in our state each directly responsible for a study contributing to the project.

Miss Helen Luce, a representative from the Office of Education, Washington, D. C., gave us the briefest of outlines of the federal aid program to libraries. She did add a new, and suggestive, word to our vocabulary when she described the "rigama-regulations" of the Library Services Act. She closed her remarks by cautioning us that the library service demonstrations proposed for the several regions should be most carefully planned, so that they will not only succeed, but survive.

Mrs. Inez Herrig described the operating plan of the Northwest Montana Federation of Libraries, which includes two counties, Flathead and Lincoln, and four libraries, Flathead County Free Library, Carnegie City Library of Kalispell, Whitefish Public Library, Lincoln County Free Library. Mrs. Herrig is the coordinator of this federation, which is a going concern.

Miss Evelyn Swant described the organized, but not yet fully functioning, Five Valleys Library Federation, in which eight out of a possible twelve libraries are cooperating from six out of a possible seven counties; Missoula, Ravalli, Sanders, Mineral, Lake, Granite. Powell county is not participating.

The speaker of the evening, Mr. Bert Hansen, of Montana State University, talked on the theme of the meeting, community relations. He gave the background against which his idea of community historical pageants first took hold. This was at the time of the Montana Study, which was undertaken during the tenure of Chancellor Melby, and was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. It was a program of self-study by selected participating communities. The outdoor (sometimes indoor) Pageants provided, and do provide, (for they still are being produced under Mr. Hansen's leadership) a means for the community to learn more clearly what it is by learning what it has been and done. Mr. Hansen stressed that his work is only the technical organization of the efforts of all segments of the community. He pointed out the values derived by the individual participant as well as by the community as a whole. He closed by telling us that there is again a growing interest in reviving such a program as the Montana Study.

Meeting adjourned.

NINTH SESSION

The president, Mrs. Marjorie Moores, presided over the final business meeting.

The secretary was asked to read the following communication from the board, and, after reading it, she

moved that the recommendation therein be approved:

> "At the suggestion of Kathleen Campbell, the name of Mrs. Leo C. Graybill, of Great Falls, was presented to the board as worthy of consideration for honorary membership in the Montana State Library Association. The board considered the matter, and therefore recommends to the Association that an honorary membership be granted to Mrs. Graybill in recognition of her services. This is done in accordance with article 3, section 8, of the constitution of M.S.L.A."

Motion seconded. Miss Campbell offered an amendment, proposing that the words "for her services" in the recommendation be changed to "for her services to the Library Extension Commission and to the library development program of Montana". Seconded and carried. Then the original motion, as amended, carried.

The secretary then read the following, and moved its approval:

> "The board further recommends that honorary membership be bestowed upon Ellen Torgrimson in recognition of the fact that she was the first secretary of the Montana State Library Extension Commission, and also in appreciation of her distinguished services to M.S.L.A."

Motion seconded and carried.

Miss Virginia Walton then presented to the meeting a problem that had been discussed at a meeting of college unit librarians: the availability of public documents. It is provided by law that state, and other public departments should provide annual reports. The Historical Library is designated by law as a depository for such documents, whether they be printed or only mimeographed. It has not been receiving such documents in satisfactory number. It was mentioned that the governor's office no doubt does receive them, and they could be microfilmed or copied, but that is a matter of time and expense. The college and university libraries are also interested in such items. Therefore it was recommended that a committee should be appointed to study the whole area of state documents, of existing laws pertaining to them, and ways in which public documents can be made more available. Miss Walton made a motion to this effect, and requesting that the incoming board appoint such a committee. Seconded and carried.

Miss Virginia Walton then presented the report of the nominating committee. The following names comprised the slate of officers approved for nomination for the next term of office by mailed ballot of the members of the association:

> Miss Ellen Torgrimson, Vice-president and president elect.
>
> Mrs. Loretta Peck, Secretary
>
> Miss Zada Bridges, Treasurer
>
> Mrs. Ruth Longworth, A.L.A. Councilor

It was moved that this report be approved. Seconded and carried.

Because of Miss Torgrimson's plans to leave the state, the nominating committee then presented the name of Margaret Hileman as vice-president and president elect. A motion was made that Miss Hileman be named vice-president and president elect. Motion seconded and carried.

The resolutions committee chairman, Mrs. Loretta Peck, presented the report of that committee. A motion

for approval was made, seconded, and carried.

Whereas Mrs. Catherine Chadwick was Director of Library Services for our State Library Extension Commission

Whereas the passage of the Library Services Act made possible a greater extension of library services and

Whereas Mrs. Chadwick evolved and placed before the libraries an outstanding plan for library promotion and extension which was given national recognition, and

Whereas she gave invaluable leadership and help to many individual librarians and

Whereas the Northwest Montana and Five Valleys Federation of Libraries have resulted from her efficient foresight so that Montana is well started on a long range program,

Be it resolved that the Montana State Library Association in convention assembled go on record as expressing deepest appreciation for the valuable contribution

Be it also resolved that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to her.

Whereas the Montana State Library Association has held its 44th annual meeting in Butte, May 3-5, 1957 as guests of the cities of Butte and Anaconda,

Be it therefore resolved that this Association go on record as extending its gratitude and appreciation to all who contributed their time and talents, or provided other services or materials for the convention, as follows:

To the Reverend William Lindsay for an inspiring invocation.

To the Honorable Tim Sullivan for his address of welcome, and practical suggestions on library representation in civic government.

To Les Alke and Basil Kennedy, Ellen Torgrimson, Alma Jacobs, Mabel Miller, and Evelyn Swant for an enlightening discussion of library budgets.

To Elizabeth Lochrie whose stories and paintings provided us with an unforgettable experience in gaining greater insight into the personalities and problems of the western Indians.

To Mrs. Clare Smith and her panel, Miss Margaret Hileman, Mrs. Ruth Longworth, Mrs. Perl Coomb, Mrs. Lily Eveland, Miss Eleanor Ivankovich, for the excellent presentation on selection, weeding, and interpretation of the book collection.

To Mrs. Beatrice O'Mahony for her discussion on binding.

To Miss Harriet Cushman for her most effective guidance and inspiration of the Friends of the Library groups throughout the convention.

To Mr. Vincent Fischer for his pleasant and effective coordination of the reports from Mrs. Norman, Dr. William Jellison, Mrs. Hoiseth, Mrs. Bemis and Mr. Nelson, who also merit our thanks.

To the Butte Friends of the Library for their enthusiastic support and practical aid for the convention.

To President Edwin Koch and the Montana School of Mines for the hospitality of the campus and other services rendered.

To Miss Virginia Walton and Miss Amy Wold for an exceptionally well organized workshop on community library problems, with the help of Dr. William Jellison, Miss Marriet Cushman, Mr. Hugo Kenck, Mrs. Hoiseth, Mrs. Ruth Longworth.

To the Faculty Women of Montana School of Mines for entertaining the convention at a beautifully appointed tea.

To Miss Helen Luce, representative of the United States Office of Health and Education, who offered information and guidance on the Library Services Act program.

To Mr. Richard Darling, Miss Eilene Morrison, and Mr. Robert Moran who ably discussed school library problems.

To Professor Ralph Smith who guided the surface tour of Butte, and presented the moving picture, Copper.

To Professor Bert Hanson who reviewed for us his achievements in developing a program of outstanding historical pageants in Montana whereby communities have gained a greater sense of self-realization.

To Mr. Henry Drennan for his report of progress on the PNLA Library Development Project.

To Mrs. Alma Jacobs for her greeting from PNLA.

To Miss Faye Bucholz, Miss Eleanor McTucker, and Mr. Allen McIvor for the delightful musical numbers which they contributed to the dinner programs.

To Mr. Willis Cushman of the College Bindery for printing the convention programs.

To the Chambers of Commerce of Butte and Anaconda for their help in registration and for the many ways in which they cooperated.

To the Anaconda Company of Butte and Anaconda for the tours and other services.

To various government agencies, orgainzations, and business firms which have been most helpful in many ways.

To the many exhibitors who brought attractive displays which added much to the convention.

To all of these we wish to express our sincere thanks for their fine contributions towards the success of the convention.

Respectfully submitted

Loretta B. Peck
Chairman, Resolutions Committee

Mrs. Moores then presented her thanks for the efforts of the Butte convention committee, and all committees that had functioned during the year. She then turned over the gavel of office to Miss Doris Wilson

Miss Wilson made a few appropriate remarks and the forty-fourth annual meeting of M.S.L.A. adjourned.

****

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MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL REPORTS 1956 - 1957

MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

May 1, 1956 to May 1, 1957

Balance on hand May 1, 1956		140.63	
Receipts:			
Advertising	397.00		
Subscriptions	12.50		
Total Receipts:		409.50	
Total Receipts and Balance			550.13
Disbursements:			
Supplies for Quarterly	199.05		
Clerical Help	172.05		
Postage	28.00		
Total Disbursements:		399.10	
Balance May 1, 1957		151.03	
Total Disbursements and Balance May 1, 1957			550.13

Respectfully submitted for your approval this 1st day of May 1957.

(signed)_____
Zada A. Bridges, Treasurer.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL REPORT

May 1, 1956 thru May 1, 1957

Balance on hand May 1, 1956		634.38	
Receipts:			
Individual dues May 1, 1956 to May 1, 1957	374.50		
Exhibit Space, 1956 Convention	9.00		
Exhibit Space, 1957 Convention	135.00		
Advertising M.S.L. Quarterly	397.00		
Subscriptions M.S.L. Quarterly	12.50		
Total Receipts:		928.00	
Total Receipts and Balance			1.562.38
Disbursements:			
Montana Library Quarterly	399.10		
*Convention Expense 1956	84.40		
Presidents Expense 1955-1956	100.00		
Friends of Library - Harriette E. Cushman	42.93		
A.L.A - Friends of Library Literature	11.50		
Library Services Act	25.00		
Postage, etc. Treas. 1956-57	13.27		
**Miscellaneous	70.47		
Refund on exhibit fee	15.00		
Total Disbursements		761.67	
Bank Balance May 1, 1957		800.71	
Total Disbursements and Bank Balance			1,562.38

*Includes bills paid by Treasurer for Convention guests, meals, travel, lodging, etc. Also telegrams to Exhibitors.

**Includes bills paid by Treasurer for Publicity, Convention Expense, Travel Expense, President Expense, Board Meeting, Joint Commission and Legislative Meeting.

Respectfully submitted for your approval this 1st day of May 1957.

(signed)
Zada A. Bridges, Treasurer.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

Professional

Individual members May 1, 1956	94
Life members " "	3
Total members " "	97
Individual members April 1, 1957	119
Life members " "	5
Total members " "	124
Total members April 1, 1957	124
" " May 1, 1956	97
New " April 1, 1957	27
Lost " " "	8
Net gain " "	19

Associate

Members as of May 1, 1956	83
Renewals as of April 1, 1957	53
Loss	30
New members as of April 1, 1957	15
Net loss	15
Total associate members April 1, 1957	68

Of this number two are life members and one of these is new.

Professional members April 1, 1957	124
Associate members " "	68
Total Association members April 1, 1957	192
Life members April 1, 1957	7
" " May 1, 1956	4
Gain as of April 1, 1957	3

Respectfully submitted,

Miss Zada Bridges, Chairman
Miss Evelyn Fish
Miss Marian Stephens
Miss Harriette Cushman
Miss Natalie Sliepcevich
Mrs. Helen Ewing
Mrs. Winnafern Moore
Mrs. Harold Nelson
Mrs. Hazel Christiansen
Mrs. James Schucha

COMMITTEE ON MONTANA AUTHORS

The Montana State Library Association at its meeting in May, 1950, first authorized the appointment of a Committee on Montana Authors. The purpose of the Committee was to assist the Montana representative on the PNLA College-Reference Division's Committee on the Collection of Biographical Data on Pacific Northwest Authors.

The College-Reference Division (Sections at that time) had authorized its chairman at the 1948 PNLA Conference to appoint a committee to investigate the possibility or desirability of collecting biographical data on current Northwest writers. The following year the membership approved the Committee's report and its request for further study of the proposed project. The members of the investigating committee, representing the province and states in PNLA, were reappointed. At the 1950 meeting this committee was made a standing committee and arrangements were made for state collection offices and for the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center to serve as a clearing house for information about Northwest authors.

As early as 1952 the membership of the College-Reference Division considered the problem of printing the biographical material and authorized the appointment of a Printing and Publishing Committee. In 1954 the membership accepted that committee's recommendation that the money in the College-Reference treasury be used to facilitate publication.

Miss Marion C. Orr of the Idaho Falls City Library served as chairman of the PNLA College-Reference Division's Committee on the Collection of Biographical Data on Pacific Northwest Authors from its inception to the time of her death in November, 1954. To her belongs much of the credit for the success of this project. In November 1954, Mrs. Hazel E. Mills of the Oregon State Library, at the request of the PNLA Executive Committee, assumed responsibility for collecting and editing the biographical sketches for publication. In 1956, with $200 voted by the College-Reference Division and a loan of $600 from PNLA, plans were made for printing, and state representatives were asked to have all sketches in by September 1.

In April, 1956, the present chairman (also the state's representative on the PNLA Committee) sent copies of a Checklist of Montana Authors to 118 Montana libraries. With the Checklist went preference sheets and the request that each library select, on a point basis, thirty authors (exclusive of five whose biographies have appeared in two or more standard reference works) to be included in the proposed Who's Who among Pacific Northwest Authors. Selection was to be limited to living authors (with two exceptions) who had at least one book of general interest published since 1935. From the 118 libraries to which the copies of the Checklist were sent, 38, or 32.2%, returned partially or completely checked preference sheets. Of forty-five eligible authors receiving points ranging from 115 to 24, forty-one names were selected. Insufficient biographical information and failure of the authors to reply to requests for data, accounted for some eliminations. Four of the forty-one sketches submitted for publication were prepared by Miss Rita McDonald. The rest were written by the chairman, or edited or adapted

by her, from sketches and data received from the authors. It was planned to send some of the material to other committee members for writing and editing, but this proved impracticable, owing to the very short interval between the final return of the preference sheets and the deadline for sending the sketches to the editor of the project and the possibility that the other members might be on vacation.

In January, 1957, the editor, Mrs. Mills, reported that to keep within the printing limitations and estimated costs, it was necessary to eliminate five Montana sketches and to cut some of the others. As a result, Montana will be represented in the forthcoming publication by forty-one authors, including the five entered by name only, with references to the standard works in which their biographies have appeared. Mr. Eugene N. Salmon of the University of Oregon, who is in charge of the printing, reported that the publication should be ready for distribution about the end of March.

Thus the major goal of the Committee on Montana Authors has been attained. The PNLA Reference Division plans, however, to issue supplements or supplemental sheets from time to time to include the biographies of new authors and of authors omitted from the forthcoming work because of space limitations. The chairman recommends, therefore, that the Committee on Montana Authors be made a standing committee to continue the work of collecting biographical information on Montana writers and preparing the sketches for publication.

Janet Alexander
Rita McDonald
Sister Maureen
Jean Todd
M. Catherine White, Chairman

1958 MEETING PLACE COMMITTEE

Miss Ann Whitmack has extended an invitation to the Association to meet in Billings in 1958.

Mrs. K. Elizabeth Pittman, Chairman
Mrs. Helen Pritchard

REPORT OF FEDERAL COORDINATOR

There has been no activity on the part of the office of Federal Coordinator during the past year, at least since July 1st. Every bit of information that has been received has been in the name of the agency head, or in my name as director of the project. Since the requirements of the federal act include the provision that state agencies must be responsible for the development of these programs, a federal coordinator as such, seems to have been eliminated from the whole business.

Catherine Chadwick
Federal Coordinator

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REPORT
OF THE PNLA REPRESENTATIVE
1956 - 1957

The first meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association Board of Directors for the year 1956-57 was held at the Spokane Public Library, Spokane, Washington, October 20, 1956 at 9 A.M.

The first order of business was the appointment of a secretary. Mrs. Alma Jacobs, President, nominated Bea O'Mahoney of the Great Falls Public Library staff to be secretary for the coming year. The board approved this appointment.

A letter was read from Miss Alice McClain, last year's PNLA secretary, thanking the Board and the association for the honorarium provided for the secretary. Minutes of the August 28, 1956 meeting held in Pullman, Washington, were read and approved.

Roman Mostar of the University of Washington Library presented the treasurer's report. There was considerable discussion among board members as to now long the association can go on spending above its income. The most obvious solutions to the problem are either an increase in dues or a sizeable increase in membership, or possibly a combination of both. The board decided that for this next year the emphasis would be on an increase in membership.

It had been recommended that this year's Board set up a scholarship committee. After discussion it was decided to refer this to the Personnel Administration Committee for study. The committee will be asked to recommend methods of administration, means of financing, eligibility, etc.

After Mrs. Jacobs had read a letter from Miss Lesley Heathcote, Montana State College Library, Bozeman, Montana, concerning available dates for a possible PNLA conference at Bozeman in 1957, the Board decided to accept the dates September 5, 6, and 7, 1957. This is to be a joint meeting with the Mountain-Plains Library Association and it was thought that the Bozeman location would be a better location for this joint meeting than other suggested locations.

It was pointed out that there is one more step needed to attain chapter status for PNLA in ALA. It will be necessary to poll all ALA members in the Pacific Northwest area regardless of their membership in PNLA. The secretary to the Board was directed to make this poll.

A request from the Division of Work With Children and Young People for a stipulated amount to be provided for their division in the budget each year was denied on the grounds that it has not been PNLA policy to provide in the budget for continued activities of divisions. The secretary was requested to write to the division explaining this decision and suggesting ways in which the division might raise its own money.

A rather long discussion took place concerning the collection of

division dues by the PNLA secretary. When last year's Board proposed this to the Association at the Pullman meeting, it was the Board's intent that dues should be collected in the same pattern as ALA dues. This would mean that PNLA dues would include enough to provide membership in one division. When the item was presented at Pullman, however, it was presented in such a way that the membership voted only to authorize the PNLA Treasurer to collect division dues, if and when they are presented for collection. It is the opinion of some members of the Board of Directors that this method may financially weaken the divisions because they will no longer have the responsibility for collecting their own dues. If, nowever, PNLA dues were to be increased to include membership in at least one division of PNLA all members would then belong to one division of their selection. This would also provide a steady, predictable income for the divisions. On the Treasurer's recommendation, the Board decided that the Treasurer will collect only PNLA dues for this coming year. Next year, new forms will include space to check division membership and to include dues for that division if the member desires.

The Board has been asked to set dates for the Golden Jubilee Conference in Seattle in 1959. They were also asked to select four days, even though they may use only three. The Board selected August 31 through September 3 for this conference which will be held on the University of Washington campus.

After a recess for lunch, the Board went back to work to discuss plans for the Bozeman conference. None of these plans are as yet definite enough to announce. The theme of the conference, which will be "Books Around the World", does, however, offer some very interesting possibilities and it is to be hoped that there will be a large Montana delegation in Bozeman next September.

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to the very difficult job of appointing committees.

In January, First Vice-president Carl Hintz requested Board members to comment on the possibility of having the 1958 conference at Harrison Hot Springs, B.C. A later communication from Dr. Hintz revealed that he was also investigating the possibility of a conference in the domain of PNLA's most recent affiliate, Alberta. If this were to be done, the location would probably be Banff, where there are reported to be sufficient accomodations for such a conference. The Board will probably announce a decision at the conference in Bozeman in September.

MERWIN M. MOORES

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

The Montana State Library Extension Commission proposed three measures to come before the 1957 Legislative Assembly. The first, and most important, was an increased operating budget which would permit some expansion in the work of the Commission and which would provide special funds to cover the cost to the Seattle Public Library of servicing blind readers in Montana. The Seattle Public Library is the United States Depository for Braille and taking books for the states of

Washington, Montana, and the Territory of Alaska. Although the books are free to readers, they must be serviced by staff of the Seattle Public Library, and in the past, the Seattle Public Library has carried the financial burden for this state.

The budget as prepared and submitted by the Commission to the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee was approved by the Subcommittee and passed by the Legislature. The budget for the 1957-59 biennium will be $61,994.00, an increase of more than $19,000.00 over the present budget. On this amount, $7200.00 will be expended for service to the blind.

The next matter of legislative importance to the Commission was a bill that was introduced in the House requesting an appropriation from the Capitol Land Grant Fund to construct a headquarters building for the Commission in Helena. This bill was killed in Committee, but this came as no great surprise since, after the bill was introduced, an amendment to the Enabling Act was passed by the United States Congress legalizing the use of moneys in the Fund for repairs to the State Capitol. The Enabling Act had designated that the Fund must be used for the construction of buildings on the Capitol grounds. Had the amendment not passed when it did, the Commission was in a favorable position of competition with other organizations requesting appropriations from the Land Grant Fund.

The third legislative proposal recommended by the Commission but not brought before the legislature was an amendment to the present Commission Law which would change the composition of the Commission by increasing the membership from three to five members, who would be lay members with terms of five years; by adding the Director of Agricultural Extension at the Montana State College as an ex-officio member, and also a qualified librarian from a city, county, or regional library; and by deleting that part of the law which provides that the Librarian of the Montana State University shall be a member. Members of your Legislative Committee did not favor this amendment to the Commission Law. They were of the opinion that with the initiation of Montana's Library Development Program, made possible through the Library Services Act, this was not the time to change the membership of the Commission. Commission members, too, finally agreed that the Commission Law should have further study before any changes are made.

Your Legislative Chairman, Mrs. Leo Graybill, should be reporting to you. However, the Chairman of the Montana State Library Extension Commission, who also is a member of your Legislative Committee, asked if she might make the report. Her reason for this request was that she might in this report express to your Legislative Chairman the sincere appreciation of the Commission and acknowledge its indebtedness to her for the splendid campaign which she carried on during the legislative session in behalf of Commission legislation. Members of the Commission are grateful, too, to Mrs. Peter Meloy and Mrs. John Marchi, members of the Legislative Committee, who gave their support to the legislative program of the Commission.

Mrs. Graybill made a number of trips to Helena to talk with legislators about the Commission and its work, and in addition, she spent three days in Helena with the Chairman of the Commission contacting legislators. She also arranged a hearing with the Subcommittee of the Appropriations

Committee of the House and Senate at which the Chairman of the Commission presented the Commission's biennial budget and explained the need for the increased appropriation. Members of the Subcommittee were interested in Montana's Library Development Program; they were understanding and sympathetic toward the needs of the Commission; and they agreed that the Commission's appropriation request was reasonable. Mrs. Meloy and Mrs. Marchi, as well as Mrs. Graybill, were present at this hearing.

With Mrs. Graybill's keen interest in library service, her enthusiasm for library development in Montana, and her willingness to "keep her eye on the ball, her shoulder to the wheel, and her foot in the door," the Commission's budget met with the same success that it did two years ago under her very effective leadership.

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Representative

The Commission is grateful to Dr. K. Ross Toole, Director of the Montana Historical Society, for his interest in the proposed bill to move the Commission headquarters to Helena where other state boards and commissions are located. Dr. Toole gave his approval to the construction of a wing to his building for Commission headquarters, should money from the Land Grant Fund be made available for this purpose, and made many helpful suggestions to the Commission members regarding the preparation of the bill requesting the appropriation.

Finally, to the librarians and to the friends of the library in the state, the Commission says a sincere "thank you" for your fine help in a mission accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Kathleen Campbell

Kathleen Campbell
For the Legislative Committee
of the Montana State Library
Association

Mrs. John Marchi
Mrs. Peter Meloy
Mrs. Ruth Longworth
Edmund Toomey
Kathleen Campbell
Mrs. Leo Graybill, Chairman

REPORT OF STATE LIBRARY EXTENSION COMMISSION

The year 1956-1957 will be significant as the year in which the State Library Extension Commission was established on a sound financial footing. In June 1956,

Congress passed, and President Eisenhower signed, the Library Services Act, and each state was allotted $40,000 to begin the program of extension of library service to rural areas. The wheels of government move slowly, and it was not until March 19, 1957, that the Federal money was deposited with the State Treasurer in Helena.

Montana was ready with a plan on demonstrations of federated library service in two areas of Western Montana. It seemed expedient to initiate the program in these areas while the Commission was still located in Missoula. A statewide meeting of the Library Development Committee was held in Great Falls on July 10, followed by several meetings of the librarians participating in the demonstrations.

In October, state agency heads in the Western states were summoned to Sacramento for a conference with representatives from the Office of Education in Washington, D. C. Montana's plan was presented there and, with minor revisions to conform with regulations set up by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, was accepted in February 1957.

The Northwest Montana Federation of Libraries includes Flathead and Lincoln Counties, with Mrs. Inez Herrig as coordinator. The Five Valleys Federation of Libraries includes Ravalli, Sanders, Mineral, Lake, Missoula, and part of Powell Counties, with Evelyn Swant as coordinator. As early as September, the Northwest Federation got under way with cooperative purchasing and processing of books. The Five Valleys Federation moved more slowly as it became apparent that the Federal funds would be delayed. Both federations are now functioning and will need to move along rapidly, since the $40,000 allotment must be encumbered or spent by July 1st. Two bookmobiles have been purchased and will soon take to the road.

In addition to receiving Federal funds, the Commission's budget request for the 1957-59 biennium passed with unexpected ease in the 1957 Legislative Assembly. The Commission will now have, for the first time, a reasonably adequate operating budget. The appropriation provides $31,173 for each year of the biennium. Of this amount, $3,600 is earmarked to pay for library service for the blind residents in the state.

Less dramatic, but none the less important are the established routine services offered by the Commission to schools, libraries, and individuals throughout the state. Demands for such service continue to grow and expressions of appreciation from patrons are heartwarming.

The Secretary returned to headquarters on July 1st, following a leave-of-absence which culminated in an M. S. degree from the University of Illinois Library School. The Director of Library Service, who had been in charge of Commission activities during the Secretary's absence, was then free to devote her time and attention to the Library Services program, field work, and public relations.

The staff, except for part-time help, remained stable during most of the year:

Ellen Torgrimson, Secretary

Mrs. Catherine S. Chadwick, Director of Library Service

Mrs. Florena I. Vinal, Circulation Librarian

Fay McPherson, Office Assistant

The Director of Library Service

resigned to take a position as Extension Librarian in Arizona, leaving Missoula at the end of March. Her position has not been filled. The Secretary has resigned, effective July 1st, and Mrs. Ruth O. Longworth, Glacier County Librarian, has been appointed to that post.

Respectfully submitted,

Ellen Torgrimson, Secretary

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Since the 1956 LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT report was presented to M.S.L.A., the Library Service Act has become a reality, the initial allotment of $40,000.00 has been received by M.S.L.E.C., and plans for its administration to further library service in the state developed. As soon as the Act became a law in 1956, immediate action on the part of M.S.L.E.C. and librarians was necessary. With the Library Service Act as it pertains to Montana Libraries in mind, this Committee wishes to report the following developments in the state as of April 1, 1957:

During late 1955 and early 1956 a consultant committee consisting of the Chairman of the M.S.L.A. Library Development Committee, the President of M.S.L.A., another Public Librarian, editor of the Montana Library Quarterly, Director of Library Service for M.S.L.E.C., and Chairman of M.S.L.E.C. studied and examined development plans which other states had formulated relative to possible Federal Service, and come to the conclusion that the answer for Montana might be area-wide service, not in huge regions, but in smaller groups, with each library keeping its own autonomy and authority. The main feature of the service might include centralized ordering, cataloging and processing of books, which would be owned by the individual libraries but available for use in the region.

On July 10, 1956, 18 librarians, directors, and trustees met in Great Falls to discuss the administration of the additional service in Montana now that the Federal Services Act had been passed by Congress in June. After much discussion and many suggestions during the day-long meeting, the general opinion was for area-wide service to be known as Federations of Libraries. The M.S.L.E.C. would have control of all funds and approve an area's plan, but it would be up to the area to carry it out with the Commission cooperating and assisting.

From the work of the Consultant Committee during the year and the July meeting in Great Falls, a plan for Montana was evolved by M.S.L.E.C. On October 11-13, 1956, Ellen Torgrimson, Secretary, and Mrs. Catherine Chadwick, Director of Library Service, represented M.S.L.E.C. at a regional conference on the Library Service Act held in Sacramento, California under the auspices of the Office of Education. At this meeting Montana's plan was highly commended for its simplicity and practicability, and approved in substance. No elaborate situations will be set up in the state, so there is no danger of not being able to continue after a demonstration period on local funds. The whole program is designed to help libraries do a

better job on their own after a demonstration is completed.

The Montana Plan looked so good to some librarians in the state, that long before any funds were available, the libraries of Lincoln and Flathead counties set up the Northwest Montana Federation of Libraries with headquarters at the Lincoln County Library and Inez Herrig as coordinator. Already books have been sent to each of the libraries complete with catalog cards. Their pioneering spirit should prove a challenge to other tentative Federations.

The second group of pioneers is the Five Valleys Federation comprising the counties of Granite, Lake, Mineral, Missoula, Sanders, Powell, and Ravalli, with headquarters at the Missoula County Library and Evelyn Swant coordinater. Books, completely processed, have just begun to go out to its libraries.

Another group of counties - Teton, Chouteau, Cascade, Judith Basin, with possibly Pondera -- is considering a Federation to be known as the Traveling Library Service, TLS, with headquarters at the Great Falls Public Library and coordinator to be Alma Jacobs.

A fourth group, still in the planning stage, is Glacier, Toole, Liberty, with headquarters at the Glacier County Library, Ruth Longworth to be the coordinator.

Gradually the counties of the state are beginning to study and discuss the merits of centralized processing of books and additional services that will be received are to be used in putting Federations of Libraries into action, providing necessary clerical and professional assistance, travel expense of directors to conferences, additional books and materials, and when practical, the use of bookmobile service. It is hoped that these Federations can continue on the local level when Federal Funds are no longer available. The possibilities for expanded library service under the present plan is limitless. However, some counties are not interested in the additional service and it is possible Montana may not have a 100% representation in the Federations.

As of April 1, 1957, nine counties are functioning in two Federations, one Federation of five counties is in the planning stage, 12 counties have expressed desires to enter a Federation when one is set up or to act as headquarters for a Federation, twenty-five counties have not expressed opinions, and five counties have stated they are not

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interested in being members of a Federation under the Federal Service Act.

Two counties have new buildings - Glacier County, with a headquarters building at Cut Bank and a branch at Browning, and Toole County with headquarters at Shelby. Whitefish is looking forward to quarters in the new City Hall, for which the contract was recently let.

With this review of the year's work in Library Development, this committee hopes the ground work of the Federations of Libraries will be completed and in action before another year passes. Intense education will be needed and librarians must take the initiative in their respective areas.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Elsie Ekegren
Mr. H. C. Davis
Mrs. Amy Patterson
Mrs. Catherine Chadwick
Mrs. Annabel Cowan
Mrs. Perl Coombs, Chairman
Mr. Whitney Smith

STATUS OF MONTANA LIBRARIES
AS OF APRIL 1, 1957
(WITH REGARD TO LIBRARY SERVICE ACT)

Northwest Montana Federation of Libraries — 2 counties — 4 libraries

- Flathead County
  - Flathead County Library
  - Carnegie City Library, Kalispell
  - Whitefish Public
- Lincoln County
  - County Library

Five Valleys Federation of Libraries — 7 counties — 12 libraries

- Granite County
  - Library not known
- Lake County
  - Ronan Public
  - Second library not known
- Mineral County
  - County Library - Superior
- Missoula County
  - City-County Library - Missoula
- Powell County
  - No libraries
- Ravalli County
  - Hamilton Public
  - Darby Public
  - Third library not known
- Sanders
  - Thompson Falls Public
  - Dixon Public
  - Plains Public
  - Fourth library not known

Traveling Library Service	Planning stage	5 counties
Cascade County		
Chouteau "		
Judith Basin County		
Pondera County		
Teton County		
Counties that have expressed a desire to enter a Federation		12 counties
Glacier County		
Toole "		
Liberty "		
Custer "		
Carter "		
Powder River County		
Dawson "		
Prairie "		
Richland "		
Valley "		
Roosevelt "		
Stillwater "		
Counties with no plans to date or from whom no answer was received		25 counties
Beaverhead County		
Big Horn "		
Blaine "		
Broadwater "		
Carbon "		
Daniels "		
Deer Lodge "		
Fallon "		
Garfield "		
Golden Valley County		
Hill "		
Jefferson "		
Lewis and Clark County		
Madison "		
Meagher "		
Musselshell "		
Park "		
Petroleum "		
Rosebud "		
Sheridan "		
Silver Bow "		
Sweet Grass "		
Treasure "		
Wheatland "		
Wibaux "		
Counties not interested in a Federation		5 counties
Fergus County		
Gallatin "		
McCone "		
Phillips "		
Yellowstone County		

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS AMENDED SEPTEMBER 1956

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this organization shall be the MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II

OBJECT

The object of this Association shall be to promote library interests and development and raise standards of library service in Montana.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1:

There shall be seven classes of members: Active, Associate, Life, Contributing, Institutional, Ex-officio, and Honorary.

Section 2:

ACTIVE MEMBERS. Any person actually or previously engaged in library work, or any graduate of an accredited library school, may become an active member of this Association and be entitled to all its privileges upon payment of the dues as provided by the By-Laws.

Section 3:

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS. Any person interested in library work may become an associate member upon payment of the dues as provided in the By-Laws, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of this Association except the right to vote and to hold office.

Section 4:

LIFE MEMBERS. Any person eligible for active membership may become a life member upon payment of the dues as provided in the By-Laws.

Section 5:

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS. Any person or institution eligible for membership may become a contributing member upon payment of the dues as provided in the By-Laws.

Section 6:

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS. A library's membership in this Association shall entitle the members of the governing board to be ex-officio members.

Section 7:

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS. Any institution or association engaged in library work or otherwise interested in library work, may become a member of this Association upon payment of dues as provided in the By-Laws.

Section 8:

HONORARY MEMBERS. Upon recommendation of the executive board, the Association may, from time to time, elect honorary members who shall pay no dues but who shall be entitled to all the privileges of this Association except the right to vote and to hold office.

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Section 9:

MEMBERSHIP ELIGIBILITY. The executive board of this Association shall pass on the eligibility of all applicants for membership, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding sections of this article.

Section 10:

VOTING PRIVILEGES. Each active, life, contributing, and institutional member of the Association in good standing shall be entitled to all voting privileges. The governing board of each institutional member may have, through a delegated representative, one vote on all questions which come before the Association.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS

Section 1:

NUMBER OF OFFICERS. The officers of the Association shall be a president, a vice-president who shall be president-elect, a secretary, and a treasurer. The officers, together with the past president, the representative to PNLA and the representative to ALA, shall constitute the Executive Board.

Section 2:

TERM OF OFFICE. The term of office shall be one year or until new officers are elected.

Section 3:

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

a. The president shall perform the duties that usually pertain to that office. In addition to

his regular duties he shall plan the program for the annual meeting and at that meeting he shall make a report to the members on the condition and affairs of the Association.

b. The vice-president shall perform the duties that usually pertain to that office.

c. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the annual meeting and of the meetings of the Executive Board and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned to him.

d. The treasurer shall keep a roll of members, shall notify delinquent members of unpaid dues, shall receive all money, keeping an account thereof, pay all bills authorized by the Association or its Executive Board, preserve all official papers and vouchers, and make an annual report of all financial transactions. In addition, the treasurer shall serve as chairman of the Membership Committee as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE V

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION

Section 1:

REPRESENTATION IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. A member of this Association, who is also a member of PNLA, shall be elected as a non-officer Board member of the PNLA for a term of two years, beginning of such term to coincide with that of the officers of PNLA.

Section 2:

REPRESENTATION IN THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. A member of this Association, who is also a member of ALA shall be elected as ALA Council representative for a term of four years, beginning of such term to coincide with that of the officers of ALA.

Section 3:

BOARD MEMBER OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND COUNCILOR OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. These members shall serve as representatives of the Montana State Library Association to these respective organizations and shall form a liaison to interpret the wishes and policies of the Montana State Library Association to these organizations, and of these organizations to the Montana State Library Association. They shall each submit a written report at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI

QUORUM

Ten members shall constitute a quorum of the association for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VII

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the association by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting, provided that notice of the amendment shall have been given to all members of the Association at least three weeks prior to the meeting at which the vote is to be taken; or by ballot sent by mail recording a two-thirds vote from those returning ballots.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section 1:

NOMINATING COMMITTEES. The president shall appoint a Nominating Committee of three (3) members at least six months before the annual meeting.

Section 2:

CANDIDATES AND METHOD OF VOTING. The Committee shall nominate candidates for the several offices and shall present these to the members in a ballot distributed by mail at least six weeks before the annual meeting of the Association. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected.

Section 3:

ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE. The result of the election shall be announced at the annual meeting and the new officers shall assume office June first (1).

ARTICLE II

YEAR

The fiscal year of the association shall be June 1 to May 31.

ARTICLE III

DUES

Annual dues shall be payable before July 1. Dues for active members shall be on a sliding scale as follows: salaries under $2400, $1; salaries $2400-3499, $2; salaries $3600 or over, $3; associate members, $1; life members, $20; contributing members, $5; institutional members, $4.

ARTICLE IV

MEETINGS

Section 1:

There shall be an annual meeting of the Association as hereinafter provided. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Board or by the president on request of six members of the Association. At least three weeks' notice of such special meetings shall be given, and only the business mentioned in the call shall be transacted.

Section 2:

The annual meeting of the Association shall be held sometime during the first two weeks in May, the exact dates to be decided upon by January fifteenth of each year and announced in the next issue of the MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY.

Section 3:

There shall be a registration fee of $1 at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE V

COMMITTEES

Section 1:

STANDING COMMITTEES. The president shall appoint all standing committees subject to the approval of the Executive Board. Each committee

shall consist of at least three members. There shall be the following standing committees:

a. MEMBERSHIP. The treasurer shall be chairman of the membership committee and shall, together with his committee, endeavor to enlist a large and active membership in the Montana State Library Association.

b. PUBLICITY. The publicity committee shall see that the association is represented in professional journals in the library field, and in news publications throughout the state; collect and assemble examples of publicity to be deposited with the Montana State Library Extension Commission for circulation throughout the state for exhibit at Montana State Library Association meetings.

Section 2:

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

a. The president shall appoint a conference chairman and at least two (2) more members from the hostess city to assist the president in executing the program for the annual meeting.

b. The president may, from time to time, appoint such other special committees as may seem desirable.

Section 3:

COMMITTEE REPORTS. It shall be the duty of all standing and special committee chairmen to submit annual reports in writing at the annual meeting. If no annual meeting is held, reports shall be submitted to the president by May 1.

ARTICLE VI

PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The rules contained in "Robert's Rules of Order, revised" shall govern the Association in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

ARTICLE VII

AMENDMENT

These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the association.

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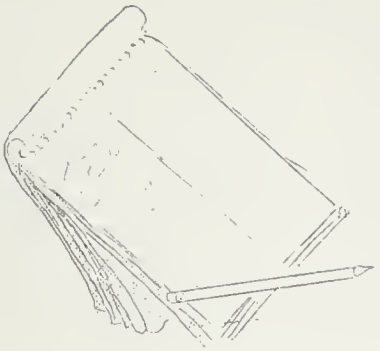

NEWS AND NOTES

As part of a nation-wide effort to interest more students in professional librarianship, a $500 H. W. Wilson Company scholarship fund has been awarded to the University of Washington School of Librarianship, Dr. Irving Lieberman, director of the school, reported today.

During the next three years, the school will receive one $500 grant from the company.

Dr. Lieberman said the method of using the University's grant has not yet been determined. The entire amount may be given to one applicant interested in a career in librarianship, or it may be divided into smaller grants to more than one student.

The final date for applying for the grant is July 1. All applicants must be acceptable for admission to the University's School of Librarianship.

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NEW GUIDANCE ON BOOKS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

BOOK BAIT*--(to be published in June)---is an approach to young people's reading which does just what its name suggests. A series of studies of the adult books which have the greatest appeal for young people, it shows in detail how each title studied can serve to catch and hold the teen-ager's interest, and lead him into broad and rich reading experiences.

The nearly 100 titles presented in the book were chosen by the author, Elinor Walker, in cooperation with some of the country's leading young people's librarians.

To help busy librarians, Miss Walker gives in effect a complete book review for each title. In addition, she indicates how each book may be used to enrich the young person's reading, the titles that are likely to have similar appeal, the specific qualities which in practice have made it attractive to young people. Ample material for book talks and individual reader guidance is included, and for each title the strong points as well as the weaknesses are indicated.

While not limited to "classics", the books Miss Walker treats are likely to be on the shelves of most libraries--even those which do not have a young people's collection as such, and the specialized librarian to go with it. The book will, undoubtedly be widely used by public and school libraries.

A former young people's editor of The Booklist, Elinor Walker is well equipped for the job she has undertaken. She is an experienced teacher and former young people's librarian of the St. Paul Public Library. Currently, she is in

charge of work with young people at the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh.

****

Publication by the American Library Association of promotional materials on the revised standards for public libraries, Public Library Service, signalizes the opening of a nation-wide campaign to gain widespread public understanding of the study.

In a special message to librarians, John T. Eastlick, (Denver, Colorado, Public Library,) President of the ALA Public Libraries Division called for community-by-community promotion of the new standards and said:

"The comprehensive revision of standards for public libraries, Public Library Service, has been characterized as the most important contribution in a generation toward improvement of America's public libraries. It represents the combined thinking of many librarians ....it sets forth the library system idea, opening the way to achieving better library services in all types of communities....it holds exciting potentialities as an instrument for rallying greater support for public libraries. Surely all these attributes challenge the best efforts of librarians to promote widespread understanding of the ideas, principles, and standards presented in Public Library Service in every community."

The materials include: How About Your Public Library?, an 8-page leaflet on needs and standards of library service, for distribution by state agencies, libraries, and community groups; A Plan for Better Library Services, a 16-page abridgment of Public Library Service, to introduce the public to basic goals of improved services; and a 24-page Discussion Manual for library or community groups studying Public Library Service. A film strip for later availability is being considered.

The overall promotion plan calls for making librarians and friends of libraries throughout the country thoroughly familiar with Public Library Service at state and community levels before publicity to national "opinion molders" goes forward from ALA Headquarters.

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Natalie Sliepcevich has been appointed librarian of the Hearst Free Library, Anaconda, succeeding Florence E. Catlin.

****

Ellen Torgrimson who has been Secretary of the Montana State Library Extension Commission since its beginning, has resigned, effective July 1st to assume the position of reference librarian at the Rochester (Minnesota) Public Library.

****

Mrs. Ruth O. Longworth has resigned as Librarian of the Glacier County Library effective June 1st to join the Montana State Library Extension Commission staff. She will take over the duties of Secretary of the Commission on July 1st.

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SAY YOU SAW IT
IN THE
MONTANA LIBRARY
QUARTERLY

Dear Conference Member:

Your planning committee for the Montana State Library Association Meeting at Butte appreciated the good attendance and encouraging participation at the meeting. We feel that you may have found some parts of the program more interesting and beneficial than others. Next year's committee will want to keep this in mind as they build the program for next year.

Will you fill in the spaces below with your comments and return this sheet?

What features on the program were most interesting and helpful to you?

How can you personally make use of any special bit of information submitted?

What suggestions do you have for next year?

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